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U.S. Working With Hanoi To Return 'Boat People'

By Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Seeking to end a long epilogue of the Vietnam War, Washington is working quietly with Hanoi to create a program that would persuade 40,000 Vietnamese boat people in Southeast Asian refugee camps to return home.

The initiative is being undertaken by the National Security Council and the departments of State and Justice in the hope of avoiding more public debate and violent protests in the camps by detainees who do not want to return to Vietnam.

The plan responds to legislation sponsored by Representative Christopher H. Smith, a New Jersey Republican, that would bar the United States from providing about \$25 million to the United Nations to help resettle the Vietnamese. The migrants fled their homeland, many in rickety boats, after the defeat of South Vietnam in 1975.

In talks that began a month ago in Hanoi, "We laid out an approach to the government of Vietnam, and they made clear that they shared our goals and would try to come up with a workable way to do it," said a Clinton administration official working on the plan. A formal response from Hanoi is expected this month.

Under the plan, the Vietnamese would be transported to Ho Chi Minh City under the auspices of the United Nations. There, they would be guaranteed interviews with U.S. immigration officials.

Those who qualify as political refugees — such as people who worked for the United States or its allies during the war, who were religious leaders or who were imprisoned in "re-education camps" after the war — would be allowed to go to the United States. Others, such as North Vietnamese fishermen who fled for economic reasons after the war, would have no choice but to return.

Administration officials say that as many as several thousand of the Vietnamese in the camps worked for U.S. military and intelligence services during the war and have reason to believe that they could resettle in the United States.

Others may be persecuted in Vietnam if they can be convinced that they will not be persecuted. The United Nations is responsible for monitoring the treatment of the tens of thousands of Vietnamese who have been returned home, says it has not documented any cases in which returning migrants have been treated harshly.

Representative Smith has said he proposed the legislation because of concerns that many of the Vietnamese had been unfairly denied refugee status, but the United Nations has denied this.

The Vietnamese are the last of the boat people, more than 1 million of whom fled their country in crowded vessels after the war. Most resettled outside Asia, mainly in the United States. Those still in detention camps in Hong Kong, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines endure an unhappy existence.

Their homeland, once a symbol of endless war and impoverished communism, now has one of the world's fastest-growing economies. And the time has passed when the United States and other wealthy countries willingly accepted immigrants.

Rejected for resettlement after extensive interviews by UN refugee officials, thousands of the boat people in the camps were returning home voluntarily under UN supervision until this summer.

Then word of the Smith legislation created a stir in the detention camps, prompting some Vietnamese to riot and others to reconsider their plans to return voluntarily. But the House legislation, which earmarks \$30 million to bring some of the Vietnamese to the United States, is now languishing in the Senate.



British and U.S. troops arriving Monday in the Bosnian capital as part of the NATO peacekeeping contingent. Page 12.

Accused Serb Sheds Light on Dark Crimes

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — Goran Jeliscic is fond of aphorisms. This one was short and strange.

"It's much easier to kill a Muslim than to save him," he said.

Investigators with the International War Crimes Tribunal at The Hague say Mr. Jeliscic should know. The tribunal has charged him with killing 14 Bosnian Muslims and running a concentration camp in northern Bosnia where hundreds died.

Many of the men he allegedly killed were shot at close range in the head or

back. According to the allegations, some were forced to place their heads on a metal grate that drained into the Sava River to minimize the cleanup after the killings.

An interview with Mr. Jeliscic recently provided a rare opportunity to confront firsthand a man accused of the kinds of war crimes that became an ugly hallmark of the Bosnian war. In two hours of conversation, the 27-year-old Serb was often contradictory and hardly ever forthcoming.

In some moments, he opened a window into the mind of a fighter who used to call himself the Serb Adolf. In others, he displayed photographs of himself stand-

ing with Muslim friends and had his mother fetch his sleeping newborn son, Alexander.

He denied commanding the Luka camp in the northern Bosnian city of Brcko where, the tribunal charges, hundreds of Muslim civilians were slaughtered in May and June of 1992. But then again, he said, if The Hague's investigators ever caught him: "I'd commit suicide. I could never beat that case."

The case against Mr. Jeliscic — 14 charges of murder, one of torture, three of beatings, one of plunder and one of creating conditions of terror at the Brcko

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Americans Begin to Accept Bosnia Role

By Dirk Johnson
New York Times Service

SPRINGFIELD, Missouri — The notion of sending American troops to risk their lives in Bosnia initially struck Scott Nichols, a 26-year-old trucker in this rough-hewn Ozarks town, as downright foolish.

Mr. Nichols, browsing in a gun shop for something to hunt rabbits and squirrels with, picked off the reasons he thought President Bill Clinton was wrong to commit 20,000 troops to the peacekeeping effort: the lack of a clear national interest in the Balkans, the odds against quelling deep-rooted hostilities, the danger to American forces if guerrilla-style

fighting erupts. Then he drew a breath and shook his head.

"But you think of the pictures of those poor people, lying in the street, some of them kids, raped, tortured, murdered," he said.

"That's pretty hard to turn away from. And you think, I don't know, maybe it is worth it to go in there."

The involvement of the U.S. military in Bosnia, a subject that once met with overwhelming disapproval among Americans, seems to be gaining favor, to judge from the talk in the cafes and bookstores, bowling alleys and strip malls, along the stretch of Interstate 44 from Springfield to St. Louis, Missouri.

Nearly half of the three-dozen people

interviewed this past week in this bell-weather state said they believed the United States had a duty to restore peace in the Balkans.

"It reaches the point where your conscience won't allow you to do nothing," said Mary Alice Hollander, 61, who works at a library in Manchester, a conservative Republican suburb of St. Louis. "At night sometimes, I would sit and think of how it must be for some of these poor Bosnian mothers, trapped in some darkened hovel, waiting for children to come home, knowing they might never come home."

"I don't even see it as a political issue,"

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Swiss Contribution: An Open Path for NATO Troops

BERN — Switzerland agreed Monday to grant passage to NATO troops and material bound for peacekeeping in Bosnia, the first time the neutral republic has allowed NATO forces through its territory.

The cabinet said it would permit North Atlantic Treaty Organization supply flights and land transport for the peace mission on a case-by-case basis after the Bosnian peace agree-

ment is signed in Paris later this month. NATO supplies would otherwise have to be diverted around Switzerland on the way from some NATO centers in Western Europe to bases in Italy and the Balkan region.

"This kind of permission has never been granted before," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman. "Switzerland wants to make a contribution to the chances for peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina," the spokesman, Franz Egle, added.

Good for Germans, Good for Europe

By Joseph Fitchett
and Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Germany, so long the nearly unquestioning paymaster and ardent team player in the cause of European integration, is suddenly grappling with the need to balance domestic concerns with its professed faith in greater Europe.

Germany's power, in contrast to Britain and France, is increasingly felt by its neighbors. It springs from the country's fundamental economic strength and from its ability to harness its energies to a single target such as the process of European unification.

Newstand Prices		
Bahrain	1,000 Dir	45 c
Cyprus	£ 1.00	25.00
Damascus	14,000 S.L.	1,250
Finland	12.00 F.M.	1,000
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	100
Great Britain	£ 5	10.00
India	£ 5	10.00
Japan	1,250.00	10.00
Korea	1,250.00	10.00
Malaysia	800 Fils	2m 30.00

Germany 1996 An Analysis

First of four articles

But the new German power, more than anything else, reflects the debate swirling in Germany over the European Union's single-currency plan — a commitment that has come to symbolize Europe's bid to stay in the same league with the United States and Japan as world powers.

Other Europeans were rattled last month when leaders in Bonn acknowledged that most ordinary Germans did not want to trade in their Deutsche marks for a European currency. More than just a blow to the once-sacrosanct pro-European consensus among German elites, the episode shattered the taboo against advocating policies in the name of German national interest.

In its wake, the country's leaders quickly took charge of Europe's single-currency debate. And the subsequent acquiescence by Germany's neighbors is delivering to Bonn de facto political primacy over the Continent — power that was accumulated more by default than by design.

Germany's control over the single-currency debate emerged as Finance Minister Theo Waigel demanded that the rest of Europe meet fresh German terms for the new Eurocurrency. He insisted that Ger-

many's partners adhere to stringent national deficit standards even after a single currency is launched at the turn of the century. Laggards would pay billions in fines.

The dominant reaction outside Germany was quiet acceptance, with little debate over the way this economic "stability pact" might limit fiscal policy in Paris, Rome, Brussels and elsewhere for years to come.

From now on, said a senior U.S. diplomat in Germany, "there are likely to be more and more occasions when German leaders, often responding to domestic pressures, decide that what is good for Germany is good for Europe."

In recent interviews, German officials, bankers, businessmen and commentators described a pattern of domestic concerns stemming from economic difficulties, including stubbornly high unemployment (averaging more than 9 percent), looming industrial restructuring, a pending overhaul of the welfare system and the still-delicate relations between Germany's western and eastern states.

The new pressures at home could make it hard for Chancellor Helmut Kohl to stick to his timetable for closer European integration, especially if labor unrest or an economic slowdown in France stymies Paris-Bonn relations.

Trying to sustain an impression of mo-

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Juppé Stands Firm As Strike Intensifies

Cabinet Renews Call for Talks; Crisis Shows No Sign of Easing

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Prime Minister Alain Juppé refused to buckle Monday under the pressure of the intensifying work stoppages that are posing risks of inflicting serious damage to the world's fourth-biggest economy.

The government spokesman, Alain Lamassoure, emphasized the cabinet's determination "to see through" the package of reforms that Mr. Juppé insists are necessary to salvage one of the world's most generous social welfare and pension systems from potential bankruptcy.

But he also reaffirmed its "readiness for dialogue" with striking workers and students, whose nascent alliance could emerge as one of the most serious internal threats to the country since the 1968 riots that shook the state and helped drive President Charles de Gaulle from office a year later.

For the 11th day, there were no trains, buses or subway service in the capital and much of the country. Around Paris, people struggled to get to work on foot, bicycles or roller skates, as record traffic jams snarled roads into the capital.

Air France employees signaled they may join the movement on Thursday by blocking air traffic as well.

The worst industrial unrest in a decade escalated as students, teachers and hospital workers joined a snowballing campaign to block the government's overhaul of the country's welfare system.

Dock workers and truck drivers have threatened to start blocking ports and roads this week, which could force the government to send in armed troops to prevent fuel and other shortages. In Marseille, Bordeaux, Strasbourg and Lyon, stretches of highways were already being blocked by trucks as the road transport union appeared to be joining the strike.

Many electricity, gas and postal workers also have joined work stoppages.

Seeking to ease the plight of Parisian commuters, the government hired a fleet of 1,500 private buses to help move people into the capital from the suburbs. A dozen large riverboats were also mobilized to ferry people to various points in Paris along the Seine.

The stoppage measures appeared to have little effect in stemming the massive disruptions, which may soon grow worse.

The government has been hoping that public sentiment will turn against the strikers, but polls show a majority of voters share their anxiety that the government's austerity regime of higher taxes, lower pensions, and possible job cuts is too painful to bear.

The government insists it will not back down over its reform package, which it claims is necessary to curtail huge deficits and enable France to qualify for a single European currency. Mr. Juppé has vowed to press ahead with his program and will not back down even if he is confronted by the prospect of resigning, aides said.

Union leaders, however, say that the planned overhaul of the social security system must be scrapped before they will advocate a return to work.

"The Juppé plan must be withdrawn. After that, we will negotiate," said Louis Vianney, head of the CGT union.

Until now, the government has taken an extremely low profile and hoped that public anger with the strikers would force the unions to retreat.

Less than 10 percent of the French work force are union members, and there has been much dismay with the way the unions have mismanaged pension funds in the past.

In addition, the government expected the

public would show little sympathy for the train workers, who have built up an extensive array of benefits that are envied by much of the work force.

But polls show that the country appears to be split down the middle over the fate of the reforms: While 51 percent do not want the government to back down, 62 percent say they favor the cause of the train workers.

Those sentiments, say political analysts, reflect growing public frustration in France with the high interest rates and deficit cuts required to meet the criteria for a single currency. As a result, they say, the cause of a united Europe is rapidly losing support with the French public.

Mr. Juppé is to make his first public comment on the crisis in nearly a week when he appears before the National Assembly on Tuesday in a debate on a censure motion raised by the opposition Socialists. Since the conservative majority controls 80 percent of the Parliament's seats, there is no chance the government will lose a confidence vote.

French Markets Fear Leaders Will Buckle

By Max Berley
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — French financial markets were battered Monday as widening labor unrest cast doubts on the country's ability to qualify for the planned European Monetary Union.

Investors shunned the French franc and drove the Paris Bourse sharply lower while a strike by public transportation workers hardened and threatened to broaden Tuesday to other public-sector workers as well as to some private-sector workers, including taxi drivers and truckers.

The Deutsche mark rose as high as 3.4866 francs Monday before stabilizing at 3.4782, up from 3.4545 francs Friday. Foreign exchange dealers said they suspected the franc would have continued to lose ground had it not been for unconfirmed intervention by the Bank of France in the afternoon.

On the Paris Bourse, the blue-chip CAC-40 index fell 3 percent, to 1,774.86 points.

"It couldn't be worse," said Jacques-Antoine Brettil, assistant director at Leven SA, a Parisian stock brokerage. "Sentiment is very negative and we're just waiting to see if this is all going to lead to a political and monetary crisis."

The cabinet of Prime Minister Alain Juppé held an emergency meeting Monday evening to deal with the crisis, but analysts and economists warned that any sign of concessions by the government would spell disaster to the financial markets.

"If they give in, Maastricht is jeopardized," said Jean-François Mercier, chief economist at Salomon Brothers in London.

The social security reform program unveiled by Mr. Juppé on Nov. 15 is one of the linchpins of France's commitment to reducing its public deficit to less than 3 percent of gross domestic product by 1996 in order to qualify for inclusion in a single currency in 1999.

But as the strike widens to include postal workers, telephone employees, tax collec-

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AGENDA

France to Rejoin NATO Structures

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — France, in a huge boost to a NATO force for Bosnia, has decided to rejoin virtually all the alliance's military structures, diplomats said late Monday. Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette will announce the move Tuesday at a rare joint session of alliance foreign and defense ministers, they said.

Fahd Had a Stroke

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia suffered a stroke last Thursday, U.S. officials said Monday after a private American medical team flew to the kingdom to assist him.



First Sergeant Eric Schwartz being led into court Monday in Haifa. He became the first person to be indicted in Yitzhak Rabin's murder. Page 6.

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Japan's Outcasts Narrow the Divide

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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	52.39	Up	0.57%
5139.52		129.71	
The Dollar		Previous close	
DM	1.4398	1.4457	
Pound	1.5328	1.531	
Yen	101.35	101.195	
FF	4.9938	4.998	



Legacy of Discrimination / In Japan, a Sense of Progress

Outcasts Narrowing the Divide

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

KYOTO, Japan — A 23-year-old woman had just given birth to her first baby when she learned something devastating about her husband. He was secretly a burakumin, a descendant of outcasts.

So the woman refused to touch her own baby. She returned to her parents' house and abandoned her husband and child forever.

That was a generation ago, in Nagano Prefecture in central Japan, and the incident underscores a legacy of discrimination in Japan. Even today, there is no better way for young Japanese to give their parents heart palpitations than by suggesting a marriage to a burakumin, and most burakumin still live in segregated neighborhoods riven by crime, alcoholism and unemployment.

Yet Japan is also remarkable for the progress it has made.

Today almost two-thirds of burakumin say in opinion polls that they have never encountered discrimination. About 73 percent now marry nonburakumin, and most dismiss the possibility that Japanese police might treat burakumin unfairly.

The E-word — Eta, or "much filth," the traditional word for burakumin — has been banished from discourse, so that virtually no Japanese ever uses it.

"I haven't ever encountered discrimination myself," said Masahito Okuda, a prosperous 53-year-old who was standing outside his dry-cleaning shop in a burakumin neighborhood in Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital.

Mr. Okuda proudly pointed to his daughter-in-law, a woman in her 20s who was busy ironing shirts in the shop. "My son married a girl from outside the neighborhood, and she moved in here with us," he said. "There've been no problems."

Yet, Japan has not overcome its divide. For if the 3 million burakumin, amounting to a bit more than 2 percent of the population, are now rarely burdened by overt discrimination, they face the same problems as some minority groups in America: disproportionate poverty, high crime rates, low education levels, many single mothers, dependency on welfare benefits and resentment from a

public that believes they are getting special help. Indeed, it is striking how similar some of the problems are in both countries. But although the issues are those that Americans associate with race, in Japan the burakumin are not a different race at all.

They are an occupational minority group rather than a racial one. Indistinguishable in appearance from other Japanese, they were discriminated against simply because they were the descendants of leather workers and other outcasts.

To be sure, the differences between American minority groups and the burakumin in Japan are enormous.

"As many comparisons as you can draw, there are that many differences as well," said Karen Hill Anton, a black American writer who has lived in Japan for two decades. "There could be a burakumin right next to you, and you'd never know. What could be more different from blacks?"

Still, there are similarities in the discrimination that both groups have faced. Even today, burakumin sometimes confront a barrier when they enter the marriage market, as Hitoshi Takeguchi can testify.

Mr. Takeguchi, a social studies teacher in a high school, fell in love with a nursing student when he was in college, and they decided to get married.

"Her parents locked her up in the house and wouldn't let her go back to nursing school or meet me again," Mr. Takeguchi recalled. "Her mother cut herself and wrote my girlfriend a letter in blood, pleading not to ever meet me again. She said that if we got married, then my girlfriend's younger sister would be scorned and unable to marry."

The girlfriend was released from her house imprisonment only when she pledged never to meet Mr. Takeguchi again. Then she promptly fled to his arms.

The history of the outcasts may go back more than 1,000 years. For centuries, they performed jobs that were regarded as ritually unclean, such as butchering animals, tanning skins, making leather goods, digging graves and handling corpses.

A related group of outcasts, also ancestors of some of today's burakumin, were *hinin* or "nonpersons." They were given such tasks as torturing suspects, crucifying Christians and sawing off the heads of criminals for public display.

Outcasts were legally barred from marrying outside their group or from living outside their slums. These slums were called *buraku*, or hamlets, and that remains the term for a burakumin neighborhood. "Min" means people, so burakumin literally means the "hamlet people."

The burakumin were not allowed to wear cloaks or to fashion their hair in the same way as other Japanese and they were banned from sitting, eating or smoking in the presence of others. Just as the U.S. Constitution decreed that slaves should count as only three-fifths of ordinary people, a Japanese court decreed in 1859 that an Eta was worth only one-seventh of a person.

In Japan, the outcasts were formally emancipated in 1871, but for decades after that they were effectively barred from ordinary jobs or any life outside the slums. Some Japanese shopkeepers so loathed the burakumin that they would wash their coins upon being paid by them.

Such behavior has vanished, but contempt still survives in some households.

A university-educated housewife in Tokyo was scandalized when asked if she would allow her daughter to marry a burakumin.

"Never, never, never!" she said. "Even if she wanted, I could not allow it. They're dirty. And they're not really Japanese."

Yet attitudes are changing in most families. A housewife in Mie Prefecture noted that the best friend of her teenage son was a burakumin and that this had been a problem until the death of her mother-in-law a couple of years ago.

"My mother-in-law was a very good woman, but she had a terrible prejudice," the housewife said. "So I could never tell her where my son's friend lived, even though he visited us all the time."

Some Japanese say the reason that their country has made progress with the burakumin is not broad-mindedness, but rather the inability to figure out who is a burakumin. Members of another minority group, ethnic Koreans, are easier to distinguish and, perhaps as a result, Koreans face enormous discrimination in Japan.

Burakumin are not easily identifiable by their jobs, for only a few of them now work in traditional fields like leather-making. The other big clue to who is a burakumin — an address in a buraku —



is also less useful now, because burakumin have been pouring out of their neighborhoods while other Japanese have been moving in.

Kenichiro Tatsumi, the head of the Buraku Liberation League in Kobe, said the buraku in which he lives did not have any nonburakumin residents until 1980. "Now half the people who live there are outsiders," he said.

The burakumin are also invisible because there is a virtual taboo on discussing the issue. Newspapers and television stations virtually never mention the word "buraku," partly because buraku organizations have sometimes de-

nounced publishers for insensitivity when they have written about buraku issues.

"There've been arguments in which burakumin said some very tough things, and so people became afraid of us," Mr. Tatsumi acknowledged.

Most Japanese clam up in horror when the topic is broached, so most young Japanese know far more about discrimination against blacks in America than about discrimination against burakumin in Japan.

Some junior high school students in the town of Omiya, where there are many buraku, looked puzzled when the topic of burakumin came up.

Physically indistinguishable from other Japanese, a class that is mainly burakumin students lining up outside school in Kyoto.

Fumiko Asahi/The New York Times

"Who are they?" a teenage girl asked. "I've never heard of them."

Even many burakumin students themselves find out only in their midteens that they are burakumin.

"Most parents don't tell their kids," said Masahito Takino, a city administrator in Kobe. "They say, 'Don't wake a sleeping baby.'"

Mr. Takino, who is in his 40s, first learned that he was a burakumin in the third grade, when he went to visit a friend. The friend's mother told her son, loud enough for Mr. Takino to hear, never to play with a boy from a buraku.

In the 1960s, the buraku were immediately recognizable as slums: hovels leaned over tiny alleys, open sewers carried waste water into the rivers, and old people blinded by contagious disease sat hopelessly in the open doorways.

Now that has all changed. A torrent of government investment has improved the buraku so they are no longer slums.

Yet, average income for buraku families is still about 60 percent of the national average, and social problems are far more persistent than discrimination.

Buraku leaders acknowledge that alcoholism is a disproportionate problem in their communities. Poverty and alcohol, in turn, weaken the family in the buraku. Single parents are almost twice as common in the buraku as in the nation as a whole. Five percent of burakumin are on welfare, seven times the overall rate.

Paralleling the debate in the United States about intelligence among races, a 35-year-old study in Japan found that buraku children had lower IQs than nonburaku children in the same public schools. But in Japan it is impossible to argue that this is a racial difference, since both groups are of the same race.

Scholars say the differences reflect general apathy and lack of self-esteem, a result of discrimination and contempt from society as a whole.

In the field of education, burakumin have made stunning progress. But they also remain stunningly behind. Truncancy rates in elementary school in 1990 were 12 times as high for buraku children as for others. Now they are twice as high.

Burakumin have almost caught up with their peers in the proportion who graduate from high school, but only about 24 percent go to college, compared with 40 percent of other Japanese.

Politics Imperils Shield for Amazon

By Gabriel Escobar
Washington Post Service

BRASILIA — Brazil's ambitious surveillance system for the Amazon, a \$1.4 billion project designed to shield one of the least protected regions in the world, is tangled in a controversy that could have broad consequences for both the plan itself and its American contractor, the Raytheon Company.

The project is designed to maintain a watch on the tropical rain forest with fixed and airborne radars and other monitoring devices. Called the Integrated Amazon Surveillance System and shortened here to Sivas, it would give Brazil an important measure of control over the vast and vulnerable Amazon region in what is seen as a high-tech solution to an age-old concern over national sovereignty.

But with questions and accusations emerging daily from two separate legislative hearings, there are signs that the administration of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso may be moving toward voiding the contract with Raytheon because of allegations of influence-peddling. The controversy already has forced the resignation of three government officials.

Some observers here said Mr. Cardoso's call for a meeting this week of the National Defense Council, which includes the presidents of the senate and the lower house of the National Congress along with military commanders, could be a step toward void-

ing the contract. That would be intended both to save the overall project and to avoid what could be a costly political battle.

A U.S. official warned that the project was in "deep trouble politically in the legislature" even though Mr. Cardoso personally supports the Raytheon contract.

The Massachusetts company's system has favorable financing and is viewed by many as the most comprehensive proposal. It also is clearly the most expensive. Any decision to reopen the selection process to intense international competition — as preferred by some legislators — would be a major setback to Raytheon and Brazilian officials.

Sivas's proclaimed benefits include eliminating a radar blind spot for commercial airlines and the policing of illegal drug flights, which are virtually impossible to track now. The system also could prove an invaluable environmental tool, capable of monitoring illegal logging and mining, forest burning and even incursions into indigenous reserves.

But with a price tag of at least \$1.4 billion, the project has unleashed all sorts of machinations. Early on, Sivas created a diplomatic incident when it was alleged that the CIA had information that one of Raytheon's chief rivals, the French defense contractor Thomson-CSF, was offering payments to increase its chances of being awarded the contract.

The current crisis began with the release of taped conversations that hint at influ-

ence-peddling. Although Raytheon's contract cleared the most difficult hurdles when it was ratified by the Brazilian Congress in November 1994, a problem earlier this year with one of the principal Brazilian subcontractors sent the project back to Congress for another vote.

Opposition from an influential senator, Gilberto Miranda, who endorses two less-costly systems, had tied up the approval of a new subcontractor. That obstacle became a crisis with the release of a taped conversation between the president's chief of protocol, Julio Cesar Gomes dos Santos, and a representative of Raytheon, José Afonso Assumpção. The two discussed the senator's opposition, with Mr. Gomes at one point asking Mr. Assumpção if he knew "how much" the senator wanted.

The tapes also reveal that Brazil's air force minister, Brigadier Maura Granda, spent two days at the Raytheon representative's home, which led to the minister's resignation.

Mr. Cardoso's aides have since tried to quell the crisis by saying that there is no evidence that compromises the Sivas project itself, but the warfare that characterizes Brazilian politics has not let the issue die. Last week, Mr. Miranda said that radars that were to have been provided by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation would be supplied by the Lockheed Martin Corporation. With a Senate panel promising to review the full Sivas system, this could further undermine Raytheon's position.

Minnesota Caps Crazy Horse Brew

The Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Heeding protests from American Indian groups, Minnesota has officially banned the sale of Crazy Horse Malt Liquor.

Unofficially, the ban will not be enforced immediately because G. Heileman Brewing Company and the Hornell Brewing Company, which produce the malt liquor, have indicated they will appeal, said Kevin Burns, spokesman for the Public Safety Department.

The malt liquor, which is available in about

40 states, has already been banned in Washington and Nebraska.

Many American Indians are offended by the use of the revered, 19th-century Sioux leader's name on a beer label, especially because he opposed alcohol consumption and predicted devastating consequences for his people if they drank.

The estate of Crazy Horse, administered by Seth Big Crow Sr. of Rosebud, South Dakota, has opposed using the brand name for the malt liquor since it went on the market in 1992.

TRAVEL UPDATE

France Enters 2d Week of Strike

PARIS (Reuters) — France headed into its second full week of strikes over government austerity and welfare reform Monday, with the transport stoppage spreading to other sectors. Following are the main disruptions caused Monday or expected later this week:

RAIL — Almost no trains were scheduled for the 11th successive day. Eurostar ran restricted train service between Paris, Brussels and London on the Eurotunnel link.

ROAD — The Paris-region expressway network was saturated as the strike left commuters without Metro or bus services for a seventh day. There was no bus service in Bordeaux. The government began chartering 1,700 private buses to transport up to 100,000 Paris commuters free, but the substitute system was not expected to be fully operational until Tuesday. The Communist CGT union urged Paris taxi drivers to strike as of Tuesday. The Force Ouvrière union called on truck drivers to go on a national strike as of Monday.

AIR — Force Ouvrière called on employees at the Paris airports, Charles de Gaulle and Orly, to go on strike as of Monday. Cabin crews at Air France and domestic airline Air Inter were expected to go on a 24-hour strike Thursday.

An Israeli aircraft from the state-owned airline El Al has made the first direct flight from Israel to Morocco, a Moroccan official said in Rabat on Monday. The flight, between Tel Aviv and Marrakech, was to lay the groundwork for regular air links, he added.

A blaze at the Brussels North train station early on Monday seriously disrupted railroad traffic in the Belgian capital, and all trains to and through the mainline station were diverted. There were no serious injuries.

European airlines' passenger traffic grew 9.1 percent in October, the Association of European Airlines reported Monday. The highest passenger growth was on North Atlantic routes, at 11.6 percent, while Far East traffic also showed strong growth of 10.2 percent.

An outbreak of yellow fever in Liberia has afflicted 365 people and killed nine of them, health officials said Monday. The outbreak is centered in the east coast city of Buchanan, about 109 kilometers (60 miles) outside the capital.

(AP)

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Minnesota Caps Crazy Horse Brew

The Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Heeding protests from American Indian groups, Minnesota has officially banned the sale of Crazy Horse Malt Liquor.

Unofficially, the ban will not be enforced immediately because G. Heileman Brewing Company and the Hornell Brewing Company, which produce the malt liquor, have indicated they will appeal, said Kevin Burns, spokesman for the Public Safety Department.

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THE AMERICAS

In Bellwether Michigan, Signs of a Clinton Revival

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

LINCOLN PARK, Michigan — This state may be known for automobiles, soul music and Big Ten football, but it also has an impressive record as a political mirror. For decades, the vote for president in Michigan has been nearly identical to that of the entire nation.

That is why politicians are taking special note of a small renaissance for President Bill Clinton here. He is enjoying newfound popularity in the state, interviews with politicians, academics and voters, as well as the latest opinion polls, suggest.

A whimsical sign of the president's rising acceptability was a bumper sticker proclaiming, "Clinton! At Least He Cares," instead of the more familiar, "Impeach Clinton."

Mr. Clinton's standing in Michigan,

a racially mixed microcosm with heavy industry and substantial agriculture, is important not only as an indication of how he is doing elsewhere. Michigan, which the president won in 1992 with 44 percent of the vote, is also a pivotal state where White House officials say he must prevail to be re-elected.

"For the first time since December of 1992, the majority of Michigan voters say Clinton is doing a good job — that is a major shift to go from a negative job rating," said Ed Sarpolus, a leading pollster based in Lansing.

In the latest poll by his organization, EPIC/MRA, respondents in Michigan who described themselves as likely to vote gave the president a 52 percent positive rating, while giving the Republican Congress only 34 percent.

These findings are all the more significant because this is a state where Governor John M. Engler, a conser-

vative Republican, swept to re-election last year and helped elect Spencer Abraham, the state's first Republican senator in 16 years.

Nowhere is the increased comfort with Mr. Clinton better demonstrated than in this working-class enclave in the "downriver" area south of Detroit, established as home to automobile workers in the 1930s and '40s. Once overwhelmingly Democratic, and still home to many conservative Democrats, the residents have tended to split their tickets in recent years and, in 1992, helped Ross Perot.

"It seems to me right now that the Democrats are for senior citizens and Medicare," said Dominic Mazzola, 72, a retired steam engineer, who added that while he "could go either way" he expected to back Mr. Clinton next year. "The way I read it, the Republicans want to do away with everything that helps the little person."

It is also a big help to Mr. Clinton that the automobile industry has bounced back. Unlike last year when the president seemed to get no credit for the economic recovery, voters here now seem willing to give him at least a grudging pat on the back.

But the president's support is all the more striking because of the enormous popularity of Mr. Engler, whose programs are widely credited as an inspiration for Newt Gingrich's economic and welfare proposals. Many voters were disdainful of the Republicans in Washington, but not of the governor.

Just off the day shift, Chuck Imman, an electrician from Ford, explained that he backed Mr. Perot but may well vote for Mr. Clinton this time.

"He's starting to look better," Mr. Imman said. "He's looking more like a president. I'm glad he's standing up to the Republicans on the budget."

hairdressing salon who also voted for Mr. Perot in 1992, has recently become a Clinton booster.

"He's the most underrated president we've had in years," he said. He added, "I like that he stands for what he believes in — like with the budget. It took a lot of guts."

One sign of the Republicans' growing concern about Michigan is that the Republican National Committee last week bought additional advertising time on television in the state to run a commercial that ridicules Mr. Clinton as only offering what the announcer describes as "double talk" about balancing the budget.

"They've decided that Clinton is just doing too well in the polls compared to where they thought they had him a year or two ago," said William S. Ballenger, editor of Inside Michigan Politics, a nonpartisan newsletter. "Republicans are nervous — and they should be."

Court Lets U.S. Set Airline Work Limits Ruling Cites Safety Needs

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday let the federal government limit the duration of airline flight attendants' work shifts and require minimum rest periods between flights.

The court, without comment, turned away a Minneapolis-based charter airline's challenge to Federal Aviation Administration rules that are to take effect Feb. 1.

The Federal Aviation Act authorizes the agency to promote air safety by setting maximum work hours for pilots and other airline employees.

Two flight attendants' unions sought limits on their members' work hours in 1985. But the agency refused to issue such a rule, saying in 1989 that there was no evidence that flight attendants' work hours posed a risk to passengers.

After a federal study on the subject, an agency official told lawmakers in 1991 that flight attendants' fatigue did not harm passengers' safety.

The agency decided to reconsider the matter, and in 1994 it issued a rule limiting flight attendants' work shifts to 14 hours. Airlines can exceed the limit by adding more attendants to a flight.

The agency also required a minimum nine-hour rest period after work shifts of up to 14 hours, and a minimum 12-hour rest after shifts of more than 14 hours. Airlines also can satisfy the rule by imposing on flight attendants the stricter rest requirements that apply to other crew members.

The rules did not take effect while the legal challenge was pursued. Sun Country Airlines, a charter airline based in Minneapolis, had challenged the rules in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In another case, the high court used the unusual case of a last-minute appeal by a Georgia death row inmate to debate setting new limits on the rights of state prisoners' right to challenge their convictions in federal court.

The lawyer for Larry Grant Louchar, a triple killer, said he should be allowed to pursue his appeal, even though Mr. Louchar filed it as his execution

was being prepared and had resisted relatives' earlier appeals on his behalf.

The prosecutor, Mary Beth Westmoreland, insisted that such an appeal could be dismissed even though it was Mr. Louchar's first trip to federal court.

"He's had his chance" to pursue his appeal earlier, she said.

The Constitution gives state inmates the right to seek federal court help if they claim their state prosecutions in some way violated their federally protected rights. However, the court ruled in 1991 that repeated federal appeals generally must be dismissed as an abuse of the system.

Mr. Louchar's case asks whether an inmate's first federal appeal can be dismissed as abusive. The Supreme Court delayed Mr. Louchar's execution until it issues a decision, expected by July.

Mr. Louchar said he wanted to delay the execution in hopes that a new law would be enacted allowing him to be executed by injection instead of electrocution. "His organs would be benefited," he said.

Among the other decisions Monday: The court refused to shield the National Kidney Foundation from having to defend itself against an invasion-of-privacy lawsuit by the actor Eddie Murphy's 10-year-old son, who said the boy's mother, the actress Sherry Long, had

the justices, without comment, let stand rulings that said a California jury should decide whether the tabloid newspaper's "accusation report was 'newsworthy' and therefore legally newsworthy."

The court rejected Colorado's attempt to deny Medicaid-funded abortions for women impregnated by rape or incest. The court, without comment, let stand a ruling that forces states taking part in the federal Medicaid program to pay for abortions sought by financially eligible women who are the victims of rape or incest.

It rejected an appeal by Marvin Mischel, a divorce lawyer to celebrities, who argued that his failure to report nearly \$2 million income on his federal tax returns was an honest mistake. He faces a prison term of two and a half years.



UNDER THE VOLCANO — Nicaraguan girls preparing to make their first communion in the village of Chacaraseca, amid windblown volcanic ash from the recent eruption of the nearby Cerro Negro volcano. The weeklong eruption, which ended on Saturday, spewed tons of ash, destroying crops and unsettling the villagers.

Coping With Success in Ciudad Juárez Foreign Firms 'Kill Us With Work,' but That's Good

By Sam Dillon
New York Times Service

CIUDAD JUÁREZ, Mexico — Sometimes Ana Serratos pauses outside a McDonald's restaurant in Juárez, but she resists the temptation. Fast food is way beyond her means.

A Big Mac, medium Coke and fries cost \$3.05, and for Miss Serratos, who earns 35 cents an hour wrapping tape around bundles of electrical wires in one of Juárez's assembly plants, that is a full day's wages.

"What people in your country make in an hour, we work a whole day for," Miss Serratos, 32, said to an American visitor during a recent family gathering in one of Ciudad Juárez's dirt-street suburbs.

These companies from the United States and Japan don't pay people what they ought to. They come to kill us with work."

Then she paused, reflecting. "But we have to recognize that they're important for Juárez." Over the last 25 years, 310 mostly foreign-owned assembly plants, called maquiladoras, have set up operations to take advantage of cheap labor and special tax breaks, have

come to dominate life in this sand-blown city across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas.

Like Miss Serratos, six of her siblings work in maquiladoras, and there are thousands of other families that also march to the daily rhythm of the assembly plants, which employ more than 150,000 of Juárez's 1.2 million residents.

The city is growing fast, and Juárez's 40-year-old mayor, Ramón Galindo, who belongs to the pro-business National Action Party, says he hopes to attract still more maquiladoras to Juárez. But he also said the fact that a vast majority of taxpayers earn the minimum wage of about \$18 a week, or not much more, is a critical problem for the city.

"We're creating an enormous mass of wretchedly poor people," he said.

Mexico's minimum wage, which varies from region to region, was to increase by 10 percent this week, bringing Juárez's minimum up to about \$20 a week. The increase comes after a 30 percent decline in Mexican wages this year.

Because most Juárez residents have little to give, and the maquiladoras are required to

give little, the city raises only meager tax revenues, Mr. Galindo said.

"Our problem is, where is the money going to come from to provide services for all these people?" Mr. Galindo said.

Other challenges confront the city. Juárez's working-class sections, where many residents already must buy their drinking water by the jug from tank trucks, now sprawl across the desert horizon, and the water is running out.

Along a potholed track off the main highway near the Juárez airport, five young men, all maquiladora employees, were repairing a car. Their wages, they said, ranged from 68 cents an hour, which Gerardo Hernández earns for punching holes in electric motor covers, to the \$1.06 an hour Ivan Villanueva makes as a seat-cover factory. Theirs were good jobs, they said.

César de la Rosa, 26, a foreman in an appliance repair plant, listed the benefits of maquiladora employment: Workers qualify for member-

ship in Mexico's social security system, which provides low-cost medical care, and another government agency extends accessible home loans. Mr. de la Rosa said he also gets five days of vacation each year, with his \$37-a-week salary paid.

Two miles away in another working-class enclave, seven of the Serratos siblings were listening from the edges of their father's cramped living room as Ana talked about life in the maquiladoras. The smell of sausage and chiles wafted from the kitchen, and Ana's brother Jorge, 24, poured the beer.

Jorge said that as a fork-lift driver in a plant he earned 53 cents an hour, more than a mere assembly line worker.

A visitor asked whether there were unions in Juárez.

"What's a union?" he asked.

A brother-in-law, Ramón López, helped out. "That's a situation where if you have a problem at work, people try to help you out with the boss."

There was a pause.

"No, I haven't heard about anything like that," Jorge said.

Away From Politics

Organizers of the Million Man March are planning another gathering in Washington, but this will be a Million Family March, says one of the organizers. "The Million Man March brought out a spirit of unity in the black community that was unprecedented," said Reverend Benjamin Chavis, former director of the NAACP, said after giving a sermon at First Iconium Baptist Church in Atlanta. "It was natural that we try to build on that success." He said plans were for black families around the world to take part through simultaneous marches and satellite hookups on Oct. 16, 1996. (AP)

A Salvation Army bell ringer helped chase a purse snatcher three blocks and recover the booty when the man tripped. James F. Wagner was standing outside a department store in Huntington, West Virginia, collecting for charity when someone snatched a woman's purse as she got into a cab with her packages. "You see a lady in her 60s or 70s who's had her purse stolen and she's crying," he said. "I think anybody would've tried to help her." (AP)

Forces refusing to give up the ship have saved the aircraft carrier Hornet from the scrap heap, at least for now. It was due to be broken up last month, but veterans, history buffs and others sought an injunction to save it, and last week the U.S. Navy called it off. "We determined it was the right thing to do," said Captain Gordon Peterson, spokesman for the Naval Sea Systems Command in Virginia. The ship will probably enter the navy's donation program, where any eligible group could bid on it. (AP)

Investigators have recommended nine charges — including four of indecent assault, two of simple assault and one of drunk and disorderly conduct — against a navy cook who allegedly groped a 23-year-old female third-class petty officer aboard a commercial ship from Virginia to California. At a session comparable to a civilian pretrial hearing, navy officials will consider the recommendations to determine if there is enough evidence to proceed against Chief Petty Officer George Powell, 49. (AP)

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POLITICAL NOTES

No Matching Funds for Hopefuls

WASHINGTON — The federal government will not have enough cash on hand in January to pay presidential candidates the matching campaign funds to which they are entitled — the first time since the matching fund system was set up that there will be such a shortfall.

The matching funds, critical financial fuel for the primary campaigns, are supposed to begin flowing to the candidates in January. The presidential candidates filed their latest monthly matching fund requests with the Federal Election Commission last week, and they show that the government will be about \$15 million short of the necessary cash to fulfill those requests when it starts to pay the matching funds next month.

But the campaigns say the shortfall, though annoying, will cause them little practical difficulty because they will be able to take out bank loans in anticipation of receiving the matching funds and otherwise stretch out their available cash until the funds arrive. (WP)

Health-Care Talks Are Lagging

WASHINGTON — Less than two weeks before the next budget deadline, President Bill Clinton and Congress have yet to begin discussion of compromises on Medicaid or Medicare, issues that are essential to reaching a budget accord.

The shape of the nation's health policy is at the heart of the debate between the White House and the Republicans. After a week of fruitless sessions, the two sides are expected to return to the table on Tuesday, just 10 days before the expiration of the government's temporary authority to spend money.

There can be no deal without some grand compromise on Medicaid and Medicare, the health programs for the poor and the elderly, which are growing much faster than the budget as a whole. Thirty-seven percent of the savings the Republicans seek to balance the budget by 2002 come from those two programs, which many conservatives see as dinosaurs from the Great Society. (NYT)

Steve Forbes Runs on Dole's Heels

NEW YORK — When Malcolm S. Forbes Jr., chief executive of Forbes Inc. and editor in chief of Forbes magazine, announced on Sept. 22 that he would seek the Republican nomination for president, few people had even heard of the self-effacing and somewhat shy 48-year-old candidate.

Forbes, known as Steve, had never been elected to public office, though he gained attention as the architect of Governor Christine Todd Whitman's tax-cutting program in New Jersey. And for years, as a rising executive in the family publishing business, he was overshadowed by his flamboyant motorcycle-riding father, Malcolm, who died in 1990.

Although hardly a household name, Steve Forbes is now in second place, behind Senator Bob Dole, in polls in New Hampshire and Iowa. Mr. Forbes's rise from obscurity is credited to the \$7 million of his personal fortune that he has spent so far on television and radio advertising in pivotal states. He is now trying to get on the ballot in New York.

As he traverses the country calling for a flat tax and term limits, Mr. Forbes is eminently recognizable to readers of Forbes, where he has long pronounced his views. He continues to write his Fact & Comment column for the bimonthly magazine, though he has turned over his other corporate duties to his brother Timothy for the duration of the campaign. (NYT)

Quote /Unquote

Senator Alan Simpson, the Wyoming Republican, a media critic who is retiring after 18 years in the Senate: "The media is the only unaccountable branch of society. All the rest of us are held accountable. Yet any challenge to or criticism of them is eternally met by drawing the now-attenuated cloak of the First Amendment over their hunched shoulders, or crying into the wind about 'the chilling effect.'" (NYT)

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ASIA

Wife of a Marine on Trial In Rape Case Apologizes 'Very Sorry,' She Tells Okinawa Court

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The wife of one of the three U.S. servicemen on trial for the rape of a 12-year-old Okinawan girl in September apologized to the victim and her parents Monday despite her husband's testimony in the same courtroom that he is an innocent man whose confession was coerced.

"I am very sorry for the behavior of my husband to the Japanese girl, her mother and father, and to the people of Japan and the U.S. Marines Corps," Denise Harp told the three-judge panel that will decide the fate of her husband, Private First Class Rodrico Harp, 21, of the Marine Corps. Mrs. Harp, 24, who flew from the United States to be with her husband, remained composed on the witness stand but began sobbing as soon as she stepped down. Her husband listened to her testimony with his head buried in his hands.

Private Harp pleaded guilty last month to conspiring to rape the girl, although he denied having raped her. In court Monday, he said U.S. military investigators who first questioned him about the Sept. 4 incident pressured him into saying that he was guilty, which was "what the Japanese would like to hear."

"When I told them what did happen, they pressured me to go in another direction," Private Harp testified in District Court in the Okinawan capital of Naha. His statements to military investigators from the U.S. Naval Criminal Investigative Service were turned over to the Japanese police, who say he confessed to the charges against him during their questioning.

Ambassador Walter F. Mondale said in Tokyo that he had no reason to believe that the suspects' confessions were coerced. He said that rather than pressuring them to confess, U.S. military authorities had

taken steps to ensure that the suspects' rights were protected.

He acknowledged, however, that the suspects did not have a lawyer present during questioning by the Japanese police. Japanese police may hold and question suspects for up to 23 days with virtually no access to an attorney.

The attack on the girl, who was on her way home when she was abducted and raped, began as a local issue and has ended up causing a deep rift between Japan and the United States.

Most Okinawans have long been fed up with being host to more than 29,000 of the 45,000 U.S. troops in Japan. Governor Masahide Ota and many other Okinawans say that the Americans are a chronic source of crime and that Okinawa bears an inordinate share of the U.S. military presence in East Asia.

Private Harp, of Griffin, Georgia; another Marine Corps private first class,

Kendrick Ledet, 20, of Waycross, Georgia, and a Navy seaman, Marcus Gill, 22, of Woodville, Texas, all pleaded guilty to involvement in the abduction on the first day of their trial, Nov. 7.

Seaman Gill admitted to having raped the girl, while Private Harp and Private Ledet admitted to having participated in the abduction, but not in the actual rape.

After that first court date, the suspects' families suggested at a news conference in Atlanta that the men were being unfairly treated because they are black.

The families also said that the men were innocent and that they were being denied due process in the Japanese judicial system.

In Okinawa, lawyers hired by the families now say that the relatives spoke before they understood all the facts, that they are confident the men are getting a fair trial and that race is not a factor.



Mothers and wives of the U.S. servicemen on trial in Okinawa leaving the courtroom.

Clinton's Japan Trip: 'Maybe April'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — President Bill Clinton, who canceled a visit to Japan last month because of the budget crisis, probably will be unable to reschedule the trip before April, Ambassador Walter F. Mondale said Monday.

"My guess is now that it will be in the spring, maybe sometime in April, although a date has not yet been set," the U.S. ambassador said.

Mr. Clinton, citing the need to deal with a domestic budget crisis, last month abruptly canceled his planned appearance at a meeting of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum leaders in Osaka along with a summit meeting with Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama in Tokyo.

"I really don't think he had any choice," Mr. Mondale said.

He denied a Japanese news report that Mr. Clinton had put off his November visit due to fears that he would have to apologize repeatedly for the rape in September of a Japanese schoolgirl.

A U.S. serviceman admitted raping the 12-year-old, and two others have admitted involvement in the crime. They are now on trial and will return to court for another hearing Monday. The rape on the island of Okinawa, where most of the U.S. military presence in Japan is concentrated, sparked public outrage and raised doubts about the U.S.-Japan security alliance.

The Kyodo news agency, citing Japanese government sources, said that Mr. Clinton had canceled the summit meeting after U.S. intelligence ser-

vices in Japan told the White House that the visit might be dominated by expressions of contrition about the rape.

Referring to the report, Mr. Mondale said: "I want you to know there is absolutely nothing to that. This was driven entirely by the budget crisis."

He said the two governments had stepped up efforts to resolve the problems surrounding Okinawa's demands for the eventual removal of the U.S. bases from the island.

Mr. Mondale said the United States was working to ensure that its military personnel in Okinawa were "good neighbors."

But he added that the issue of redistributing U.S. forces to elsewhere in Japan was "really a question for the Japanese government."

India Feels Neglected

NEW DELHI — Foreign Minister Pranab Mukherjee of India bluntly criticized a group of Asian and European nations for leaving New Delhi out of a summit meeting early next year.

"How could you hold an Asian summit without taking India into it, a country with the second largest population in the world?" Mr. Mukherjee asked. "It is almost like playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark."

Mr. Mukherjee was referring to the first summit meeting of Asian and European leaders to be held March 1-2 in Bangkok. Asia will be represented by the seven members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam — as well as China, Japan and South Korea. Europe will be represented by the 15 member states of the European Union.

His visit coincides with the 20th anniversary on Dec. 7 of Indonesia's invasion of East Timor. The United Nations still regards Portugal as the region's administrator. (Reuters)

Sukarno Kin Promoted

JAKARTA — The son-in-law of President Suharto of Indonesia was promoted Monday to head the country's special forces, the Antara news agency reported.

Antara said that the son-in-law, Brigadier General Prabowo Subianto, 43, was installed by the army chief of staff, General Raden Hartono, at a ceremony at the headquarters of the 3,000-strong special forces in Jakarta.

"Prabowo is the best from all the candidates," General Hartono said. (Reuters)

Nuns Take On Japan

SEOUL — More than 1,000 nuns on Monday marched to the Japanese Embassy in Seoul to protest Tokyo's refusal to apologize formally to women forced to serve as "sex slaves" during World War II.

As Inquiry Widens, Seoul Is Questioning Generals of '79 Coup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — A day after jailing a former president, South Korean prosecutors began questioning former army generals suspected of helping him seize power in a 1979 coup.

Roh Tae Woo, a former defense minister, was among several former army leaders called in Monday. Prosecutors said other former generals would be summoned this week.

Chun Doo Hwan, president from 1980 to 1988, was arrested Sunday on charges of violating the military criminal code by staging an internal coup 16 years ago that led him to power.

The coup was followed by a savage crackdown on anti-government protesters in the southern city of Kwangju several months later. At least 240 people were killed and more than 1,800 others wounded.

The six insurrection charges filed against Mr. Chun call for the death penalty, although it is unlikely to be imposed.

His arrest reopened the wounds of Kwangju, still one of the country's most divisive issues. Many think it could trigger a major political reorganization.

His immediate successor, Roh Tae Woo, who also is implicated in the Kwangju massacre, was arrested last month on unrelated charges. He allegedly took bribes from businesses for a \$650 million slush fund he operated during his 1988-93 term.

After the Kwangju crackdown, Mr. Chun was widely rumored to have forced a figurehead president to step down so he could take over.

Prosecutors did not disclose what they had asked Roh Tae Woo, who is unrelated to the former president. They said he was asked to testify whether he was forced to support the coup.

Pro-Chun groups briefly arrested the retired four-star general during the coup. Rumors persist that he was set free after making some kind of deal.

Also questioned Monday was a retired army brigadier general who sided with Mr. Chun and Roh Tae Woo. He allegedly lured rival generals to a party so they could not oppose the coup.

Roh Tae Woo, who succeeded Mr. Chun, has embroiled the administration of the existing president, Kim Young Sam, in his slush fund scandal. He said he simply followed the long-standing practice of his predecessors in receiving "donations" from businesses, which he said were used for his ruling party and other purposes.

An opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, has admitted he received \$2.5 million from Roh Tae Woo for his failed 1992 presidential campaign.

During a rally Sunday, he contended — without giving clear evidence — that Mr. Roh gave President Kim \$390 million for his election campaign. The president, who took office in 1993, has denied this.

President Kim, a former dissident, joined the ruling camp — established by Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh — in a three-party merger in 1990 and later won its presidential nomination.

There were conflicting reports over whether Mr. Chun, arrested and detained in Anyang Prison on Sunday, was cooperating with the inquiry into the coup that helped turn him from an ambitious young officer into president in 1980.

State television reported that Mr. Roh, then an army major general commanding troops on the North Korean border, refused to admit the 1979 arrest was a coup. It said Mr. Roh told prosecutors the coup was an "accident" during an investigation into the assassination of President Park Chung Hee in October 1979. (AP, Reuters)

BRIEFLY ASIA

BOOKS

LUCK:

The Brilliant Randomness of Everyday Life

By Nicholas Rescher 237 pages. \$19. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

THE LUCK BUSINESS: The Devastating Consequences and Broken Promises of America's Gambling Explosion

By Robert Goodman. 273 pages. \$23. Marvin Kessler Books/The Free Press.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SUCH is the attraction of luck in our lives that a book called "Luck: The Brilliant Randomness of Everyday Life" sounds appealing from its title alone. Yet Nicholas Rescher, a philosophy professor at the University of Pittsburgh, reminds us here that much more is needed for a good book than luck.

With his wordy prosaic style and his meandering organization, he unfortunately succeeds in making the subject of luck dull. Or is it that luck matters so much that little about it remains to be

explored? Certainly we already know, as Rescher reminds us, that "Success or failure in situations of competition and conflict often hinges on matters of fortuitous happenstance." Or that "There is enormous scope for luck in warfare."

Eventually, Rescher does wend his way to the slightly less obvious conclusion that life without luck would be unbearable for humans. "Our psychological and emotional condition is such that we would not want to live in a preprogrammed world, a world where the rest of our fate and future is preordained and indeed predictable in the realities of the present," he writes. "Even at the price of falling victim to chance and haphazard, we yearn for novelty and innovation, for a liberation from an inevitability programmed by the settled determination of the past."

Yet such is the power of his prose to snuff out the promise of surprise that one finds it struggle to remain awake long enough to arrive at this conclusion.

Further pitfalls of luck become evident in Robert Goodman's new book, "The Luck Business: The Devastating

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Ellen Dorsch, international projects director of Planned Parenthood of Northern New England, is reading Abraham Verghese's "My Own Country: A Doctor's Story of a Town and Its People in the Age of AIDS."

"A bittersweet portrayal of a medical practice in the Deep South where both the doctor and the patients are trying to define home and community." (Charlotte Sector, IHT)



Consequences and Broken Promises of America's Gambling Explosion."

Goodman, who teaches environmental design and planning at Hampshire College, was director of the U.S. Gambling Study, and the results of that survey of legalized gambling as a strategy for economic development inform his well-reasoned book.

What he learned is that a decade or so ago Las Vegas's success as a gambling enterprise began to inspire other locales to copy it as a way of reviving economically depressed communities. As a result, between 1988 and 1994 the

number of states authorizing casinos to operate rose to 23 from 2, and the total yearly casino revenues went to \$15 billion from \$8 billion.

But what the new gambling locales failed to allow for, he reasons, was that Las Vegas attracted tourists from out of state and that the enterprises their money nourished did not compete with an existing developed economy.

Moreover, he adds, "those tourists who either had or would develop pathological gambling problems took their problems — such as losing their jobs, getting involved in criminal activities to pay off debts and a host of other costly consequences — back home with them."

By contrast, Goodman writes, gamblers who go to Atlantic City, for example, tend to be "day trippers" from other parts of the state, so that "instead of providing a jump start for local economic development," the Atlantic City casinos actually drain resources from enterprises that already exist. Moreover, Goodman concludes, because these gamblers live in the state, New Jersey has to bear the costs of problem gambling generated by the casinos.

These drawbacks are obvious, he says, but the lesson has failed to sink in. More and more American communities have turned to legalized gambling as a superficial solution for shrinking revenues from a dying industrial base.

Yet never does the impulse for legalized gambling come from any grass-roots popular movement, Goodman found. The pressure always comes from above, from the highly organized gambling industry. And once communities succumb, they must begin to behave like bad poker players chasing their losses.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

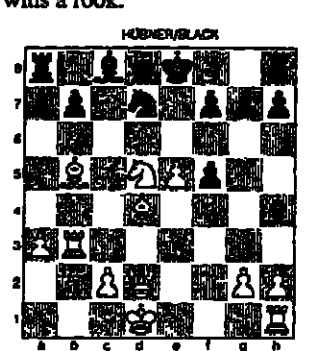
NICK DeFirmian beat Robert Hubner in the 32d Rubinstein Memorial tournament.

One reason for selecting the Steinitz Variation against the French Defense, 4 e5 and 5 f4, is to avoid the exchanges that can follow from 4 Bg5 de 5 Ne4 3e7. After 5...c5 6 Nf3 Ne6 7 3e3, however, the popularity of 1...Qb6 8 Na4 Qa5 9 c3 cd 10 4! Nb4 11 cb Bb4 12 Bd2 Bd2 3 Nd2 has declined. Thus, 3...g5 4 Rb1 g7 15 Bb5 Rb6 6 Ne5 Qc3 17 Nd5 yields White good prospects for a winning consolidation. And in this one, avoiding violence with 10...c4 lets White get a fine game with 10 b4! Qc7 11 Be2.

Attention shifted to 7...cd 8 1d4 Nb6, but after 9 Ncb5 a6! 0 Nf5 Bc5! 11 Nbd6 Kf8 12 1b5 Nd8 13 Ng7 Be3 14 Ne6! 15 Qh6 Kg8 16 Qg5 Kf8, lacks draws. DeFirmian escaped this result by reviving an older, speculative pawn sacrifice, 9 Qd2!.

After 9...Qb2 10 Rb1 Qa3 11 b5 Nd4 12 Bb4 Bb4 13 Rb3 a5 14 a3, it was wise for Hubner to stay away from 14...Qb5

15 Nb5 Bd2 16 Kd2 Kd8 17 Na7, which gives White a superior endgame. Also, in this line, 14...Ba3! 15 Nd5! Qd2 16 Kd2 ed 17 Ra3 a6 18 f5! gives White a promising attack for the pawn: 18...O-O? 19 e6! fe 20 fe Nf6 21 e7 Re8 22 Bf6 wins a rook.



Position after 17...Qd8

On 14...Be7 15 f5! ef 16 Nd5, Hubner later told DeFirmian, he skirted 16...Qd2 17 Kd2 Bd8 18 Rg3 a6 (18...g6 19 e6! fe 20 Nf4! Rg8 21 Ne6 is too risky for Black) 19 Bd7 Bd7 20 Rg7 Be6 21 Nf6 because he judged that the superior mobility of the white pieces would be difficult to cope with in the

FRENCH DEFENSE		Black
1	2	3
1...Qb6	2 Na4	3 Qa5
4 e5	5 f4	6 Nf3
7 3e3	8 Na4	9 Qa5
10 4!	11 cb	12 Bb4
13 Nd2	14 Bb2	15 Bb5
16 Rb1	17 g7	18 Bb6
19 Ne5	20 Qc3	21 Nd5
22 Bf6	23 e6	24 fe
25 Nf6	26 Re8	27 Bf6
28 Bf6	29 e7	30 Re8
31 Bf6	32 e8	33 Re8
34 Bf6	35 e9	36 Re8
37 Bf6	38 e10	39 Re8
40 Bf6	41 e11	42 Re8
43 Bf6	44 e12	45 Re8
46 Bf6	47 e13	48 Re8
49 Bf6	50 e14	51 Re8
52 Bf6	53 e15	54 Re8
55 Bf6	56 e16	57 Re8
58 Bf6	59 e17	60 Re8
61 Bf6	62 e18	63 Re8
64 Bf6	65 e19	66 Re8
67 Bf6	68 e20	69 Re8
70 Bf6	71 e21	72 Re8
73 Bf6	74 e22	75 Re8
76 Bf6	77 e23	78 Re8
79 Bf6	80 e24	81 Re8
82 Bf6	83 e25	84 Re8
85 Bf6	86 e26	87 Re8
88 Bf6	89 e27	90 Re8
91 Bf6	92 e28	93 Re8
94 Bf6	95 e29	96 Re8
97 Bf6	98 e30	99 Re8
100 Bf6	101 e31	102 Re8

INTERNATIONAL

Army Sergeant Indicted As Rabin Case Deepens

The Associated Press
TEL AVIV — An army sergeant Monday became the first person indicted in Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's assassination. The move came a day after the confessed gunman fed conspiracy rumors by implying that he got help from a Rabin bodyguard.

First Sergeant Eric Schwartz was charged with smuggling weapons from his military base and giving them to the gunman, Yigal Amir and Mr. Amir's brother, Hagai, during the past year.

The charges, submitted to a military court in Haifa, said Sergeant Schwartz believed the Amir brothers were planning to attack Palestinians.

The three key suspects in the Rabin assassination — the Amir brothers and a friend, Dror Adani — were to be charged later this week. Four other suspects have been released but kept under house arrest, and it was not clear

whether they would be charged.

On Sunday, Yigal Amir said he had secrets that would "destroy everything."

"Everything until now was a mask," the 25-year-old student said. The truth about the slaying, he added, would "turn the country upside down."

Mr. Amir said the authorities killed a bodyguard who had helped him by creating confusion during the Nov. 4 shooting at a Tel Aviv peace rally.

"Why don't you publicize that they killed one of Rabin's bodyguards? The one who shouted, 'The bullets are dummies,'" Mr. Amir yelled to reporters as he was brought into a Tel Aviv courtroom to have his detention extended.

Until now, Mr. Amir insisted that he acted alone, and previous reports indicated he shouted that the bullets were fake. No evidence has surfaced, however, to support his claim that a Rabin bodyguard was killed.

"I did not think they would start killing people," he muttered in court.

"You are killing people," retorted Judge Dan Arbel.

"If I tell the truth, it would turn the country upside down," Mr. Amir said, waving his hand dismissively and sitting down.

A government spokesman called Mr. Amir's comments "nonsense."

On Sunday, a police investigator, Arieh Silverman, gave the court a document he said contained new material "that could change the nature of the charges" and asked to extend Mr. Amir's detention eight days beyond the maximum 30 days without charge. The document's contents were not disclosed.

The judge extended Mr. Amir's detention by four days.

Suspensions against Hagai Amir deepened Sunday when a police sergeant told a government commission that he saw the Amir brothers talking just before Yigal shot Mr. Rabin.



Mr. Davies used Ontario backdrops for his trilogies.

Robertson Davies Dies at 82

Canadian Novelist, Critic and Educator

By Peter B. Flint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Robertson Davies, 82, the novelist, journalist and educator who became one of the first Canadian literary figures to gain an international following, died Saturday of a stroke at a hospital in Orangeville, Ontario, 50 miles northwest of Toronto.

Mr. Davies published more than 30 volumes of fiction, including three trilogies, as well as plays, essays and criticism. He was once mentioned as a potential recipient of the 1993 Nobel Prize in literature, which went instead to Toni Morrison.

Though he retired as an educator more than a decade ago, he had continued to write in recent years, and his last novel, "The Cunning Man" (Viking, 1995), made the best-seller lists this year. It is a chronicle of personal and social change in Toronto as reflected in the life of a doctor whose brilliant diagnostic skills rest on shamanism and Platonism as well as scientific medicine.

Mr. Davies was primarily a storyteller concerned with moral conflicts. Beneath its imaginative, enigmatic themes, his work, which was translated into 17 languages, was informed by the philosophy of Carl Jung, with its emphasis on self-knowledge, creative maturity and wisdom.

Davies once said the theme at the core of his work was "the isolation of the human spirit" and mankind's growth "from innocence to experience."

Jürgen Wattenberg, 94, Legendary Escapee

HAMBURG (NYT) — Jürgen Wattenberg, 94, a U-boat commander who engineered the largest and most spectacular escape from a prisoner-of-war camp in the United States in World War II, died Nov. 27 at a nursing home in Hamburg.

On the night of Dec. 23, 1944, 25 German prisoners made their way through a makeshift tunnel from the Navy's Papago Park prison in Scottsdale, Arizona, and captured the grudging imagination

of the American public. All 25 escapees were recaptured. But not before they had created a merry legend.

The Germans not only spent almost five months painstakingly digging a 178-foot (54-meter) tunnel under two fences and a road, but they also strung the tunnel with electric lights, fashioned civilian clothes to replace their prison uniforms, built a three-person kayak to help escape to Mexico by river and even built a lake in the prison camp to test it.

After the war, Mr. Wattenberg became a beer distributor in Germany.

James Cleveland, 75, a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives who inspired strong loyalty from his constituents, died Sunday of complications from a stroke in New London, New Hampshire. Mr. Cleveland, a Republican, served in Congress from 1963 to 1981 and in the New Hampshire State Senate from 1951 to 1963. The federal building in Concord was named after him before he died.

China Fears Success of Taiwan Democracy

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

TAIWAN — To gauge the true measure of mainland China's reaction to the democratic election on Taiwan last weekend, look not at what was said, but what was not.

What was said was that this was a victory of sorts for China. The poorer-than-expected showing for Taiwan's pro-independence party, the loss of some staunch proponents of secession, and the rise of the aptly named New Party, which advocates closer ties with the motherland, all of this, according to the China camp, means that Taiwan has shunned the independence line and backs a more conciliatory approach with Beijing.

The result shows "the Taiwan people universally oppose Taiwan independence," the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, was quoted as saying in the pro-China Hong Kong newspaper Wen Wei Pao.

But then, look at what was not said. If you were in China the last few days, reading state-run newspapers or hearing only government media, you would not know much about the Taiwan results. The official media never gave Taiwan's election a mention. It is as if the election on Saturday never took place.

The reason for the news blackout is simple: fear. In a country still tightly ruled by a rigid Communist Party

NEWS ANALYSIS

adamantly opposed to multiparty politics, what happened across the Taiwan Strait was an anathema, a heresy, a virtual crime against the established order — it was a free democratic election.

"Their political situation is still under repressive control," said David Auw, secretary-general of the Chinese Council of Advanced Policy Studies, a research organization.

"They will receive more heat from Taiwan's democratic development." As Taiwanese democracy becomes more entrenched, and information about it reaches the mainland through various informal contacts and the unimpeded global information flow, Mr. Yang said, "that certainly will put pressure on the Chinese side."

So for China, the election results, mixed as they were, make small consolation for the fact that the exercise took place at all. The more democratic Taiwan becomes, the more difficult it becomes to envision a possible reunion with the Communist-ruled mainland. Simply by holding a peaceful, fair election, the Taiwanese have demonstrated in no uncertain terms just how distinct from the mainland they have become.

"Democracy has entered a period of consolidation in Taiwan," said David Auw, secretary-general of the Institute of International Relations at the National Chengchi University.

"As democracy becomes more consolidated, more people will reject the idea of unification with China under the current Chinese system."

"Taiwan has entered a period of party politics, and that makes it more stable," Mr. Auw said. "Beijing will see this as a problem. It will be harder to convince people here why they should accept a one-country, two-system formula" when the two systems are indeed so far apart, he said.

Coming after September's democratic elections in Hong Kong, which resulted in a rout for the avowedly pro-China candidates, Beijing is now confronted with two Chinese entities it covets — the colony it inherits in 1997, and now Taiwan across the strait. Both practicing the kind of Western-style, pluralist democracy that China's Communist leaders still openly reject.

"Beijing is not too happy to see democracy work so well in Taiwan," Mr. Auw said.

Taiwan Leader Assails Beijing

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Defying Chinese pressure, President Lee Teng-hui lashed out Monday at Beijing's efforts to isolate Taiwan and said the island would not reunify with an undemocratic China.

"We absolutely cannot accept the Chinese Communists' claim that we are a local government," Mr. Lee told a visiting American delegation.

His strongly worded criticisms followed weekend elections in which Taiwanese voters trimmed the parliamentary majority of Mr. Lee's ruling Nationalist Party and bolstered a new party that promises to work for peace with Beijing.

Mr. Lee told a delegation from the U.S. National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences that "democracy and freedom on the mainland is a prerequisite to national reunification," which, he added, has always been a goal pursued by Taiwan.

Cameroon Jet Crashes In Swamp, Killing 72

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DOUALA, Cameroon — A jet trying to land at Cameroon's international airport missed the runway and plunged into a swamp, killing 72 people, officials said Monday.

Military helicopters and navy boats combed the estuaries of the Wouri River throughout the day in search of bodies, survivors and clues to the cause of the crash, but they were hampered by dense foliage. Six of the 78 people on board survived the Sunday night crash, according to a statement on government radio Monday afternoon.

They included at least two of the five crew members, a copilot and an attendant. The pilot was pulled from the wreckage alive but died later. The plane was carrying 73 passengers.

The crash of the Cameroon Airlines Boeing 737 occurred at about 9:45 P.M. Sunday and was at least the fourth jet crash in the past year in West Africa. No cause was immediately given, but conditions were cloudy at the time of the crash.

The jet was on its second landing attempt when it crashed about 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) from the airport in Douala, Cameroon's economic capital and biggest city.

The reason for the first abortive landing was not known, and rescue workers were searching for the plane's flight recorder to see if it could shed any light on the accident.

Fishermen in dugout canoes were the first to reach the wreckage of the 737, which came down in the swamp in pitch darkness. (AP, Reuters)

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INTERNATIONAL

Western Sahara's Long Stalemate

UN Push for Referendum Puts Rebels on the Defensive

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Of all the foreign political leaders who pass through Washington on diplomatic business, few leave as frustrated as Mohammed Abdulaziz.

He is head of the Polisario Front, an all-but-forgotten independence group fighting one of the last forlorn struggles of postcolonial Africa. Hardly anybody in the State Department, the White House or the diplomatic corps wanted to hear his alarmist message.

That was because the message has not changed for several years, everyone understands the Polisario's plight and nobody is inclined to do much about it, Arab diplomats and U.S. officials said.

They said it was probably true, as Mr. Abdulaziz charged, that the United Nations Security Council is preparing to ratify Morocco's takeover of his country, the Western Sahara. And Mr. Abdulaziz may even be right in saying that such an outcome could destabilize

much of North Africa because his group would return to guerrilla war and perhaps resort to urban terrorism in Morocco.

But the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has told the Security Council that it is time to break a four-year stalemate and go ahead with a referendum to decide Western Sahara's future: independence or union with Morocco.

The Security Council is to vote perhaps as early as Tuesday on a formula proposed by Mr. Boutros Ghali to determine who is eligible to vote. Mr. Abdulaziz and some independent analysts say it would stack the referendum in favor of Morocco by giving the vote to non-Saharans sent there by King Hassan II for that purpose.

U.S. officials said they saw little choice but to approve the secretary-general's formula because no one is willing to go on paying for a UN mission in Western Sahara, known as Minurso, that has dragged on for years without resolving the referendum issue. But Mr. Abdulaziz and his supporters said Mr. Boutros Ghali's plan would

reward Morocco for its military occupation of the disputed territory.

"The United States and the United Nations can't let themselves be dragged into this dirty affair by the king of a corrupt country," Mr. Abdulaziz said.

"What does the United States want? Stability in the region and stability in Morocco. To impose a Moroccan solution undermines these objectives."

In a Nov. 24 report to the Security Council, Mr. Boutros Ghali acknowledged that the proposed voter eligibility formula was unacceptable to the Polisario. But the secretary-general said he had "concluded that the new approach is the only way the process can be carried forward" because of Morocco's objections to all previous formulas.

The alternative, he said, might be to forget the referendum and end the UN mission in Western Sahara, though that outcome also could lead to a resumption of Polisario's war for independence.

"From our point of view," a State Department official said, the UN-sponsored referendum

process "has value." The official added: "There have been no casualties since it went into effect. It created its own stability and defused tension between Morocco and Algeria," which has supported Polisario.

Minurso "is part of an overall approach to keep the lid on," he added, but Mr. Boutros Ghali has "made a fair point" that it cannot continue "indefinitely."

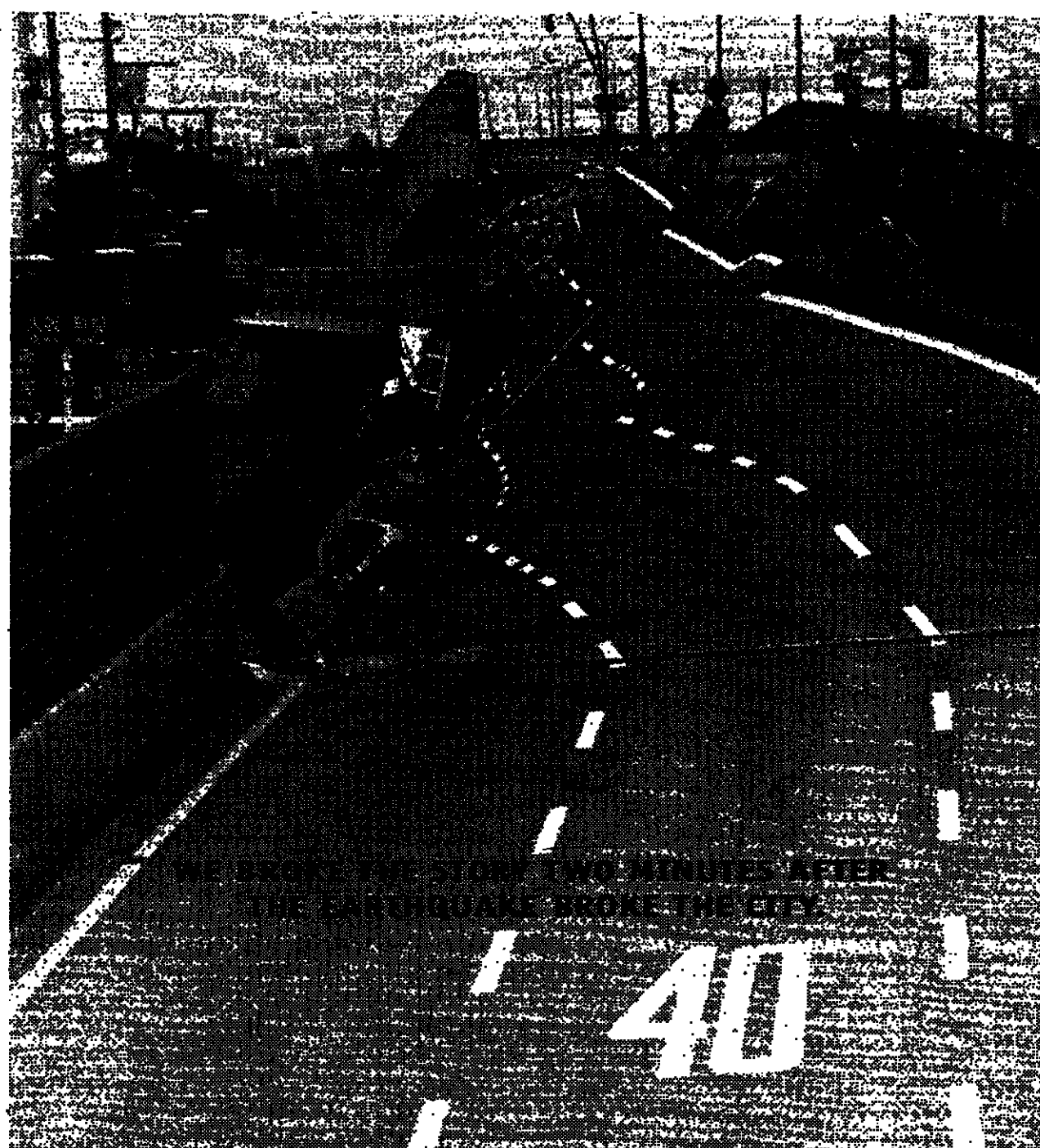
The struggle over Western Sahara territory has been going on for 20 years, since Spain pulled out of its former colony. The International Court of Justice ruled that no country had a clear right of sovereignty.

In November 1975, Morocco's king led more than 300,000 of his subjects into Western Sahara, followed by Moroccan troops, to assert his claim to sovereignty. The Polisario, backed by Algeria and Libya, began a war for independence that lasted until a UN-brokered cease-fire in 1991. Since then, Minurso has been trying to organize a referendum on the territory's future that Morocco and the Polisario agreed to accept. But the two sides have never agreed on any proposed formula for deciding who would be eligible to vote.

"The Security Council is understandably frustrated by an operation that is proceeding at a painfully slow pace, at a current cost of over \$5 million a month," Human Rights Watch/Middle East said in a report in October. "However, the Security Council must recognize that Morocco's regular obstruction of the process and challenges to its fairness ultimately pose a greater threat to the viability of Minurso."

It added: "If Minurso is not promptly provided with the tools and authority to organize and conduct a free and fair referendum, there is a danger that it will be forced to withdraw. Since Morocco continues to control most of the Western Sahara, this would determine the region's future not through a free and fair referendum but from the collapse of a misdirected UN operation, which Morocco succeeded in manipulating."

U.S. officials insist, however, that the time has come to end the stalemate by proceeding with the referendum.



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SOCIAL TRAP — Two Ethiopian girls playing outside their homes in central Israel. Community leaders say that, despite extensive government aid, Ethiopian Jews are becoming entrenched as the poorest, most segregated group in the country.



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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Big Pain in France

It is not a good season to travel by train in France, where a series of strikes is afflicting the rail system. The issue is budget cuts. Not only the United States is struggling to get its deficit down, France's prime minister has promised to reduce his (much bigger) deficit as much in the next two years as the U.S. Congress, with much anguish, proposes to do in seven. The result has been an epidemic of public service strikes that have intermittently paralyzed the trains, the Paris Métro, bus service and much else.

In America, the politicians of both parties have succeeded in convincing most voters that it is essential to bring the deficit down. In France, the politicians have not yet convinced them — not, at least, the rail workers and the bus drivers. The French tradition of enormously generous social benefits only makes reductions harder. Total government spending there is now well over half of the output of the economy, compared with one-third in the United States. Opposition to serious cuts is understandably fierce.

But the government is likely to win, for a reason that rarely is explicitly expressed. France — meaning an overwhelming majority of France's people — is determined not to be left behind by Germany in the race for economic power.

The currencies have become a potent symbol in that unstated competition, and the French have exerted themselves strenuously to keep their franc from sliding down against the German mark. To join Germany in a common European currency at the end of this decade, France is committed to get its budget deficit down from the present 5 percent of gross domestic product to 3 percent. (The U.S. deficit is now about 2 percent.)

France sees the common currency as essential to prevent the mark and the German central bank from dominating European monetary policy. It is more than national pride. The prevailing view in France (and in Germany as well) is that the common currency will never happen without French participation, and that if the common currency fails, the European Union itself may well begin to unravel, with incalculable consequences for European stability and security.

That is why most of the French will, in the end, support or at least tolerate the budget cuts despite the damage to their cherished social benefits. The strikes and demonstrations against the cuts are dramatic, but nothing so far suggests that they represent more than a minority of France's voters.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Getting Rwandans Home

The governments and organizations constituting the international "system" or "community" have had little luck with Rwanda, truly a hard case. Undaunted, perhaps even the more determined, former President Jimmy Carter, a one-man global emergency service, has picked it up. If he fails, he will have exerted himself where most others flagged. If he succeeds, he will save countless lives and point Rwanda and its twin in ethnic stress, Burundi, toward survival.

Rwanda is hard because leading elements of the 2 million refugees from last year's ethnic war perpetrated the genocide. Their goal is not to lead their people home and set up an African Switzerland and, using the refugees as political and military cover, to knock off the regime that stopped their game.

This is what prompted, and complicates, Mr. Carter's latest effort to jumpstart repatriation of refugees.

Mr. Carter brought together, in Cairo, Rwanda, Burundi and neighboring states straining impatiently under an immense refugee burden — Zaire, Uganda and Tanzania. The Cairo meeting being a gathering of governments, the refugees were absent. But the conference did produce fresh assurances — not the first — aimed at instituting a safe and orderly return of refugees and at sparing the Rwanda and Burundi governments attack

by refugee-based tribal rivals. Rwanda has further been promised that a newly established international tribunal will prosecute those among the refugees accused of war crimes.

In the difficult business of refugee repatriation, enforcement is always crucial. In this case it is doubly hard. There is not yet a working "national unity" government that might contain and reassure the refugees. There is only a slight and symbolic international presence on the ground. A few thousand United Nations peacekeepers are in Rwanda; their mandate is about to run out. Cairo offered support for extension. That is the least that others might do.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, is following up with another early run at Rwandan repatriation. Her efforts, like Mr. Carter's, are welcome. A new report by her agency points out, however, that there is an alternative to post-spill crisis response: "What might have happened in Rwanda if the estimated \$2 billion spent on refugee relief during the first two weeks of the emergency (and more since) had been devoted to keeping the peace, protecting human rights and promoting development in the period which preceded the exodus?" That is the lesson that most needs to be drawn.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Strange Justice

Operating on the Washington principle that no good deed should go unpunished, the Justice Department is investigating whether the law was violated by the disclosure earlier this year of CIA misconduct in Guatemala. The administration of justice is warped when the government pursues someone for exposing misdeeds that the government itself found deplorable and that led to the dismissal of two senior CIA officers and the punishment of several others.

The person under investigation is Richard Nuccio, a special adviser on Cuba to President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher. The Justice Department, at the instigation of the CIA, is examining whether Mr. Nuccio may have illegally given information about agency operations in Guatemala to Representative Robert Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, who disclosed and denounced the operations in public.

In March, Mr. Torricelli revealed that Colonel Julio Roberto Alpirez, a Guatemalan officer on the CIA payroll, was linked to the 1990 murder of Michael DeVine, an American innkeeper in Guatemala, and the later killing of Efraín Baraca Velásquez, a Guatemalan guerrilla married to an American lawyer. Both men were killed by Guatemalan soldiers in operations conducted, if not authorized, by Colonel Alpirez.

The CIA withheld information about the crimes, and about its connections to Colonel Alpirez, from the State Department, the White House and Congress. The agency continued to secretly to bankroll the Guatemalan military even after the Bush administration cut off military assistance to protest the killings.

After an internal investigation, John

Deutch, the new CIA director, took strong disciplinary action against those responsible for the Guatemala operation. Mr. Deutch concluded that while there was no conspiracy to withhold information from Congress, agency officials had not kept the lawmakers informed, as required by law.

Given that history, it is especially contemptible that the government should be investigating Mr. Nuccio.

Assuming that Mr. Nuccio was Mr. Torricelli's source, which neither man has confirmed, he was the one person with knowledge of the Guatemala affair who had the moral clarity to recognize the gross misconduct and the courage to inform Congress.

It is hard to fathom what law Mr. Nuccio might have violated. At the time of Mr. Torricelli's disclosures, Mr. Nuccio was working at the State Department, specializing in Guatemalan affairs. He was cleared for access to classified information and met regularly with members of Congress. Part of Mr. Torricelli's work as a member of the House Intelligence Committee was to keep informed about CIA activities. It would have been perfectly lawful for Mr. Nuccio to share intelligence information with Mr. Torricelli.

If the Justice Department is investigating whether Mr. Nuccio improperly disclosed the identity of an intelligence agent, it would take a legal contortionist to justify that case, since Mr. Nuccio never publicly identified anyone.

The investigation has the smell of retaliatory justice. The Justice Department should drop the case before it does further damage to its reputation.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Western Europe Missed Its Chance to Take Charge

By William Pfaff

PARIS — In Madrid on Sunday, the United States tried to answer the foreign criticisms which claim that Americans have turned inward and isolationist. This initiative responds to a belated perception in Washington that alliance relations are frayed — trans-Atlantic relations in particular, but trans-Pacific as well.

The problems are a result of aggressive Clinton administration trade demands, too often seen abroad as predatory and unreciprocated, an aspect of Washington's post-Cold War tendency to redefine foreign policy as a function of U.S. domestic politics, driven by domestic payoffs — in trade, but in other matters as well, as witness Mr. Clinton's visit to Northern Ireland last week.

Spokesmen for the administration legitimately argue that Western Europe has its own version of isolationism — its internal preoccupations (which tend to exclude Eastern Europe from trade advan-

tages). They acknowledge that the end of the Cold War has softened the security glue holding the NATO alliance together.

Washington also tells Europeans that their governments and press made too much of the administration's Asian emphasis during its first two years in power, and have placed too much weight on the supposedly isolationist implications of last year's Republican congressional election landslide. They say that that 1994 vote was overwhelmingly domestic in motivation.

Polls tend to bear out this argument. They suggest that even on Bosnia the public is not isolationist, in the sense of opposing all involvement. People want to be convinced that there are good reasons for what is done.

Opinion is a function of information and consequent perceived national, or

even international, interest. Americans, according to such comprehensive polls as those periodically conducted by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, are internationalists to the extent that a serious policy case is made to them.

While the American public's interest in what goes on abroad is unfocused, the public is largely uninformed. Most papers across the country, and national television, give no more than the sketchiest, crisis-related international news. It is very hard to find out what is going on internationally. Editors and network executives, told that news has to be entertaining, have frequently delegated professional responsibility in the matter to National Public Radio, which carries BBC bulletins.

The new Clinton administration initiative on trans-Atlantic relations is an effort to placate Europeans, not to motivate Americans. It proposes increased consultation with the European governments on a common alliance agenda.

Washington says that it will henceforth treat the European Union as a political entity rather than simply a trading group. This is an interesting concession, if it may be called such — since the European Community, even before it became the Union, claimed to possess a political personality. Washington seems to be acknowledging a previous unwillingness to acknowledge that this was so, or even that it preferred a purely economic "Europe."

Washington proposes shared leadership in Bosnia's reconstruction, joint efforts to end the Arab boycott of Israel, to regularize relations with the new Palestinian authorities and develop Western trade with the Palestinians, and new joint efforts in the matter of nuclear proliferation.

The idea of a trans-Atlantic "marketplace," emphasizing the reduction of nontrifling barriers, is substituted for the trans-Atlantic trading-union proposal floated in both Washington and Madrid last summer. The major European powers were skeptical about still more American trade-related diplomacy, and American

manufacturers told Washington they were not themselves particularly interested in trans-Atlantic tariff reform when existing tariffs are already low.

Washington also wants new diplomatic coordination on humanitarian action in Africa and on crime, immigration and asylum issues. It does not want this initiative seen as a new instance in which the allies are merely invited to pay the bill; Washington's invitation to political consultation is meant to block that accusation.

However, this initiative bears the fingerprints of the image-makers and fails to address the real loss of interest in international affairs among the American political class — which is not the same thing as popular isolationism.

On the other side, the problem is Western Europe's inability to release itself from its dependence upon the United States, and its consequent, and psychologically inevitable, resentment of Washington. Europe's demonstration in Yugoslavia of collective impotence, in a matter over which it had ostentatiously claimed authority, has left a bitter hangover.

America's Madrid initiative conveys a certain air of weary condescension: of saying, What on earth do these people really want? At the Dayton negotiations, and now in preparing the NATO intervention in Bosnia, the United States has made few concessions to Europe's wounded sensibilities.

The United States will run the Bosnia operation, as it ran the August bombings and the Dayton talks, not only because that is the simple and efficient way to get things done, but also because the West Europeans forfeited their chance to take charge of Europe's post-Cold War order.

This is not a good situation, nor one which augurs particularly well for trans-Atlantic relations in the future. But this is the way it is today, and it is not Washington's fault.

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A Bitter Lesson for Europeans

FOR more than 40 years Europe has been built "through the back door," that is, through economic integration. Why? Because each time any of its predecessors in the 1950s or '60s proposed political union or a common security and defense policy, they failed. So, while we have made enormous progress, including on common economic policy, we have not overcome the diversity of geopolitical history and diplomatic traditions.

I took part in all the Council of Ministers meetings during the Yugoslav crisis and can attest to the deep division based upon history with the Balkans. No one saw eye to eye. In 1992, a year after the war began, I remember arguing that the old nations must set aside their histories and face the main danger for Europe as a whole at the end of the century: ethnic cleansing. Nothing was more in our com-

mon interest than to stop this ideology. We tried as we could, but failed.

The European Union has given 60 percent of the humanitarian aid to the former Yugoslavia. We have provided 80 percent of the troops for peacekeeping. But we were incapable of stopping the war through a common diplomatic approach.

We know we have failed terribly, and this is a bitter lesson for us. We know that to fail again to come together to fight the main threat in our own neighborhood may be a fatal blow to all else we have accomplished in the cause of European unity. The stakes are high. But I am convinced that, in the future, Europe will not shirk its responsibility.

—Jacques Delors, former president of the European Commission, in an interview conducted by Nathan Gardels for New Perspectives Quarterly.

Step by Step Together Toward a World Without Nuclear Weapons

By Gareth Evans

The writer is Australia's foreign minister.

CANBERRA — The case for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is more powerful now than it has ever been.

With the end of the Cold War, the superpower standoff has given way to a security environment in which people around the world have dared to hope for an end, once and for all, to the threat of nuclear annihilation. But there is an enormous distance to go.

No longer is the biggest nuclear problem the threat that declared nuclear powers will launch surprise attacks against each other and develop ever growing stockpiles of new-generation weapons, with the attendant risks of accident or misuse. The real problem now is the spread of weapons technology and material to countries that do not have them, or do not acknowledge having them.

We will not get anywhere in resolving that problem until the world as a whole believes that the declared nuclear powers are genuinely serious about eliminating their own weapons stocks. Nobody will play until they see that the field is level.

Since 1970, the five declared nuclear weapons states have been notionally committed to complete nuclear disarmament. The United

States, Britain, France, Russia and China all signed up to this objective by endorsing Article 6 of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. But there has been no real momentum toward achieving that objective — no practical, coherent, step-by-step plan for complete nuclear disarmament.

It is true that with the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, the so-called START process, substantial dismantling of nuclear arsenals is under way. In May, the international community agreed to extend the nonproliferation treaty indefinitely, although many countries made clear their bitter regret at having done so when France shortly thereafter resumed nuclear testing, while China continued to test.

Moreover, there is now real confidence that 1996 will see the conclusion of a genuinely comprehensive test ban treaty.

But what then? The world will still face the threat of a nuclear arsenal of more than 40,000 weapons. Even if START-2 is fully implemented by 2003, which at the moment seems depressingly

unlikely, there will still be some 12,000 warheads in existence.

How, in these circumstances, can we prevent the proliferation of existing weapons technology and material to countries and groups that are not part of the declared nuclear club?

Without concrete moves toward the total destruction of existing weapons, threshold states will not keep their part of any new nuclear bargain, and it will not be possible to put in place the kind of verification measures that will stop rogue states and groups from joining the nuclear weapons club.

We will face the prospect of a fresh round of nuclear competition, with multiple nuclear players threatening to use their weapons, either at the state or substate level, in a way that will make nonsense of current strategies of stable deterrence.

It is with all these thoughts, and fears, in mind that Paul Keating, Australia's prime minister, announced recently that he was establishing the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

The commission will bring together an outstanding group of 15 eminent statesmen, scientists, disarmament experts and military strategists from around the world to try to prepare a practical, step-by-step blueprint for achieving a world free of nuclear weapons — a blueprint which at the same time would maintain stability and security during the transition and after the goal is accomplished.

The commission includes Michael Rocard, a former prime minister of France; Robert McNamara, a former U.S. secretary of defense; Joseph Roshni, who received the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize and is the founder of the Pugwash Conferences; Field Marshal the Lord Carver, former chief of the British defense staff; the Oxford-based Australian strategic analyst Robert O'Neill; Maj-Britt Theorin, a member of the European Parliament and former president of the International Peace Bureau; Rolf Ekeus, executive chairman of the UN Special Commission that has worked to eliminate Iraq's weapons of mass destruction; Roald Sagdeev, science adviser to former President Mikhail Gorbachev; and General Lee Butler, until recently head of the U.S. Strategic Air Command.

Other members — Celso Amorim from Brazil, Jayantha Dhanapala from Sri Lanka, Nabil Elaraby from Egypt, Ryukichi Imai from Japan and Ronald McCoy from Malaysia — have distinguished records of achievement in arms control and international diplomacy. The co-sponsor of the group will be Richard Butler, Australia's permanent UN representative and former disarmament ambassador.

These are not woolly-headed idealists but figures who have lived through the Cold War and have had enormous experience of disarmament issues. Not all of them are absolutely convinced that it is desirable to have a world that is completely free of nuclear weapons. Quite a few of them are skeptical about whether that goal can be achieved.

But all of them will come to Canberra for the first meeting of the commission in January — and will work to produce a report for

the United Nations by August — with a completely open mind, and with a clear commitment to make the world a safer and saner place. In mapping a path to disarmament, the commission has been asked to focus closely on such practical issues as new verification and control mechanisms, and new international legal obligations. It will be particularly concerned with how to maintain stable deterrence during the phasedown to zero weapons, and how to prevent nuclear theft and terrorism.

The commission will be looking, above all, at how durable security arrangements can be achieved in a world without nuclear deterrents.

Why Australia to initiate this exercise? While a deal of work has been done in think tanks and by nongovernmental organizations on the desirability and achievability of a nuclear weapons-free world, there has not to date been a government-sponsored project of a kind capable of seriously capturing the attention of other governments. We thought there should be.

Australia has some solid disarmament credentials, particularly with its role in bringing the Chemical Weapons Convention to conclusion — an exercise which convinced me that if we could build an intrusive and credible verification regime for the chemical industry, it had to be possible for nuclear technology.

And nonthreatening middle powers like Australia can perhaps sometimes be a little more adventurous in these policy matters than more exalted friends.

Finding credible answers on how to rid the world of nuclear weapons will not be easy. The commission's mandate is ambitious, far-reaching and complex. But in the climate of opinion that now exists worldwide, it is not unrealistic. The people are in many ways ahead of their governments.

The first and biggest challenge is to convince governments around the world that it is no longer necessary to passively accept the existence of nuclear weapons as an inevitable fact of life. And in that, at least, we think we can succeed.

International Herald Tribune.

Awaiting Dole's Stand on Bosnia

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton made his argument for sending U.S. troops to Bosnia as part of a NATO peacekeeping force. He made it well and he has won a respected hearing, if not great assent, in Congress and the country.

With no disrespect to the president, it is clear that on this issue, the man whose views will — and should — carry the greatest weight is Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas. It is Bob Dole who has the credentials to be the decisive influence in the debate over the deployment of an army division in the dangerous terrain separating the warring ethnic groups in the former Yugoslavia.

By asking Congress for a resolution of support (which Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton agree is not a legal prerequisite to sending troops), the president has appointed the 535 senators and representatives as arbiters of the wisdom of his policy. Mr. Dole is preeminent among them. House Speaker Newt Gingrich has won out his welcome with the public at least temporarily by his histrionics on the budget, and the House Republicans lack any other credentialed spokesmen on national security.

Mr. Dole speaks with the moral authority he earned by the grievous wounds he suffered fighting in Italy during World War II. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gingrich arranged their lives to avoid military service during the Vietnam War. That does not condemn them, but it raises inevitable questions about the conspicuous gap in their personal understanding of the stakes in this decision.

Mr. Dole's record on Bosnia is clear and consistent — something that cannot be said of the

president's. In 1990, when few others were paying much attention to Yugoslavia, Mr. Dole led a group of senators on a fact-finding trip to Kosovo, witnessed Serbian attacks on the local population, and came back to declare that "the United States cannot sit this out on the sidelines — we have a moral obligation to take a strong stand in defense of individual rights."

He has not played politics with this issue. His criticism of America's "shortsighted and disengaged" policy was strongly voiced when his own party was in the White House. By contrast, Mr. Clinton was quite willing to use Bosnia for partisan purposes. During the 1992 campaign he called for air support of the Bosnian Muslims and for lifting the arms embargo.

But when he became president he dithered, while searching in vain for some policy that the European allies and/or the United Nations would embrace. All that time, Mr. Dole argued for the use of airpower and arms to halt the genocide.

Those who view the ethnic conflicts in the region as irrepressible and those who see no large strategic interests for the United States can question Mr. Dole's policy. But no one can accuse him of fudging the issue. He never has wanted U.S. troops on the ground. When I questioned him on the issue on a Feb. 13, 1994, "Meet the Press," he said: "What we don't want to do is inject American ground troops into a peace settlement that we impose on anybody... It's not going to be peace." Now that is the situation he confronts, thanks to Mr.

Clinton's unilateral decision to commit such forces.

As Mr. Dole put it: "Either Congress agrees to a military deployment that looks suspiciously like Lebanon in 1983, or, on the other hand, we unravel a presidential commitment... which would be at great cost to the solidarity and credibility of NATO and of America itself."

Mr. Dole has responded to the difficult situation impressively. While presidential rivals like Phil Gramm and Pat Buchanan have taken the easiest political position, telling parents that Bosnia isn't worth risking one American life, the majority leader is clearly trying to find a way to strengthen President Clinton's hand and to give a policy he personally finds highly questionable the best chance of achieving success.

He has spent little time second-guessing the mistakes of the past. He has not been consulting his presidential campaign pollsters. On the recent afternoon I was in his office, he huddled instead with Zbigniew Brzezinski and Jesse Kirkpatrick and other foreign policy advisers drawn from both parties.

He has admonished his fellow Republicans, especially the newer members who give little thought to such matters, that the credibility of a president's commitment is a vital matter, even if the Democratic congressional leadership ignored that fact in voting against President George Bush's 1991 request for support in sending troops into combat on the eve of the Gulf war.

Bob Dole wants to do better than that, as everyone without ideological blinders can see. That is why his word is the one that will count.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Unyielding Japan

LONDON — Should it be true that Russia is intriguing against Japan in Korea there will be a strong interpretation on the subject in the Japanese Parliament. Japan will not yield should any attempt be made to annihilate her influence in Korea, which Japan desires to see strong and independent. In this desire Japan meets apparently with opposition, and it is unlikely that Japan will withdraw her troops from Korea.

1920: League Rocked

GENEVA — This League of Nations structure is rocking on its foundations under blasts from two American continents. Argentina challenged that unless her proposals for changes in the Covenant, including the demand for the admission of all Sovereign States, are adopted at this meeting, she would withdraw her delegation. Canada moved to cut out the heart of the

Covenant, Article X, as being "conceived in iniquity, unfair to the small nations and a piece of humbuggery." Both demands aim to revise the Paris Covenant to take into consideration the rights of smaller nations.

1945: Lying Promises

NUREMBERG — Sir Hartley Shawcross, chief British prosecutor, began the charge of crimes against peace against Germany's former war leaders, with a statement exposing the fraud which the Nazis injected into international relations to fool the world and their own people. As the accused fidgeted, he took up one by one the public assurances of faith made in speeches and in treaty form by the Nazis, and contrasted them with the sinister plottings for war and enslavement of human and economic resources. He listed broken treaties and lying promises with a thoroughness that will save future historians much research.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Ben Franklin Gets Blown Up on the High-Tech, Counterfeiter-Unfriendly \$100 Bill

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — What is the value of trust in America? On or about President's Day in February, the United States will issue a new \$100 bill. The real reason for this change in currency lies deeper than either the Treasury or the Federal Reserve says.

The surface purpose for America's first cash change in three generations is to protect paper money from counterfeiters. In the age of computer graphics, sophisticated scanners and color copiers will be used to copy greenbacks. The new bills will keep Americans a jump ahead of the dreaded reprography. (We Americans worry more about reprography than pornography.)

In the new bills, a polymer "security thread" will run down the bill; Ben Franklin's face will be enlarged, moved off-center to make room for a hard-to-copy watermark; mi-

croprinting will help authenticating machines, and color-shifting ink that changes from green to black when the serial numbers are looked at cock-eyed will aid the fishy-eyed.

We Americans need to keep a step ahead of the counterfeiters; bankers in Zimbabwe are panicked by the appearance of "Super \$100s," probably printed in Iran from stolen plates. But fewer than nine banknotes in a million in circulation today are phony; something else explains the urgency behind keeping secure the faith in the authenticity of our cash.

The reason is that the manufacture and distribution of cash is by far the federal government's biggest profit-making operation. Nothing makes money like making money — when people trust the issuing government.

The discovery of the amazing value of trust in government was made during the American Civil War. The Union was strapped for funds to pay soldiers and sailors; Salmon Portland Chase, President Lincoln's treasury secretary, nervously issued the paper "greenbacks" — promissory notes paying no interest — at the same time that he floated a bond issue at 6 percent interest.

He assumed that people would use the purely symbolic greenbacks to buy bonds that paid a return on investment. (Lincoln didn't much like the idea of paper money, either; he thought he would have to sign each individual bill and was scandalized to hear his signature was being engraved.) But an odd thing happened: The people, trusting government rather than local banks, exchanged gold and

silver to accumulate greenbacks, in effect lending the government money interest-free.

Today, that's what is going on in the world with U.S. money on a gigantic scale. About \$400 billion in our paper money circulates, over two-thirds outside the United States (and two-thirds of that in \$100 bills). The Treasury borrows that money for nothing and lends it at about 6 percent — which means we make nearly \$25 bil-

lion every year on the cash "float," mostly from abroad.

No wonder Treasury and the Federal Reserve are so eager to protect the faith of dollar-holders in the dollar; cash is our cash cow.

The Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, assures anyone who will listen that this is not a recall, and that bills soaked away in mattresses have always been honored at full face value and will continue to be.

But people in the former Soviet states, holding \$45 billion of our \$100 bills, have little trust in the local paper and want to be paid in dollars; because banks there have difficulty establishing the authenticity of old bills, tellers accept only fresh new American bills for exchange or deposit.

As a result, no matter how often our officials assure the world about the continued willingness to honor old bills at

face value, Russian investors anticipate a rush to exchange. People with large cash caches that they do not want to explain are already approaching U.S. businessmen with a deal: Turn in the old bills for the new for a 10 percent commission. Here at home, gamblers and drug dealers are also scrambling for connections to launder their hidden old bills for the new.

To the root question: What makes this slightly bigger por-

trait of Ben Franklin the most sought-after and best-protected paper in the world?

Despite all the grumping here about unresponsive government — and despite the tut-tutting abroad about American hegemony and cultural decay — the eager acceptance of the new U.S. C-note proves that people everywhere have faith in the stability that flows from freedom in the United States of America.

The New York Times.

Quietly Asphyxiating in Paris

By Robin Herman

PARIS — We wake up to a polluted gray-yellow sky. It is barely sunrise in Paris and already the petites rues and the grand highways are blocked solid with cars. The strike has gone on for 10 days now. There are no trains, no public buses, no métros. People wait in long lines at

MEANWHILE

the taxi stand and smoke cigarettes. They are completely silent.

It's the silence that gets me.

My husband and 8-year-old daughter left early this morning to try to get to the western part of the city where his office and her American school are. He was hoping to hitch a ride on her private school bus. The journey will take perhaps two hours.

I walk my 5-year-old son to his school around the corner in our little neighborhood where the church bell tolls on the hour. As if time mattered now. He holds my hand and looks up at the leaden sky. "I feel like it's evening, Mom."

I drop him off and see his teachers entering the school. They have stayed the night at a hotel nearby. I wonder briefly what their own families are doing without them.

I try to do my errands. The post office door is locked; it is dark within. I stand alone on the sidewalk, confused. I have bills in my hand and holiday cards and a tax document destined for the United States. They said Air France might be going out on strike, too, and the banks. I feel momentarily asphyxiated.

How long can this go on? Why aren't the French people mad? Is it patience or the silence of lambs?

The polls say two-thirds of the public supports the railroad workers who staged all this — the ones paid more than in any other European country save Switzerland and who retire in their fifties. They don't want any changes in their pension plan to offset the country's massive debt as the government proposes. For the moment, the people in the traffic jams are with them.

"C'est la France," explains the energetic little guy who owns my favorite fruit stand. He explains everything about this country to me. "We are 'Lafayette,'" he says. "You are Anglo-Saxon. We still have the idea of fraternity, equality. People are sick of business, business, business. Of being moved around like pawns. The big companies, they have no sense of civic duty."

"We have a unique social system here in France. People died for this system. We don't want to lose it. We don't want to have to live in a jungle with a knife in our mouth."

It's starting to look like a jungle out there to me. People fighting their way to work. Some have begun hoarding gasoline. The supermarket stocks are thinner than usual; the trucks haven't been able to get through with the fresh milk products that usually crowd the shelves.

I return home and eschew the elevator to walk up seven flights of stairs to our apartment. A French friend told me that with the electricity workers on strike there could be power outages, and you could get stuck in the elevator.

I pass a neighbor on the staircase, all red lipstick, sharp haircut and fluffy coat. "How are you managing with the strike?" I ask her.

"Oh, it's difficult," she says with a smile. "mais c'est la France."

The writer, a free-lance journalist living in Paris, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Iraqi Weapons

Regarding "Who Says Iraq Isn't Making a Bomb?" (Opinion, Nov. 2):

The article implies that the International Atomic Energy Agency does not acknowledge the possibility that the Iraqi clandestine nuclear weapons program could be revived. This is a total misunderstanding.

In fulfilling its mandate under UN Security Council resolutions, the IAEA has carried out extensive inspections in Iraq since May 1991. The agency has also removed from Iraq the highly enriched uranium that was to be used for the research reactors and neutralized large installations built for the secret weapons program and unaffected by the U.S. bombing.

It is obvious, however, that weapons-related knowledge gained by Iraqi scientists and technical experts over many years of clandestine work cannot simply be erased and the IAEA has never suggested that it can. It is precisely to verify that a nuclear weapons program is not revived that, since

1994, at the request of the Security Council, agency inspectors have been engaged in continuous, long-term monitoring and verification in Iraq.

MAURIZIO ZIFFERERO, Vienna.

The writer is head of the IAEA Action Team on Iraq.

Athletes and Alcohol

Regarding "Campus Sports and Alcohol Abuse" (Nov. 27): As a former intercollegiate football player, I find the article's conclusions presumptuous, malicious and ill-conceived.

The statement by Dr. Henry Wechsler that "binge drinking can lead to sexual abuse and other types of behavior that have been linked to athletes" has absolutely no relevant source or correlation. Furthermore, he says: "Athletes' behavior is very visible. And what we call the secondhand effects may be the most troubling — non-bingers who are beaten, sexually harassed or just can't go to sleep." Is he implying that col-

lege athletes are roaming campuses beating and sexually assaulting nonathletes?

Male athletes are generally physically larger than nonathletes, rendering Dr. Wechsler's definition of binge drinking questionable. Male athletes may also be under a "team rules" policy that permits them to consume alcohol only one day each week.

Alcohol on college campuses is the critical issue. Targeting and smearing male college athletes is simply not just. Varsity athletes demonstrate outstanding levels of achievement in community leadership, academics and sports.

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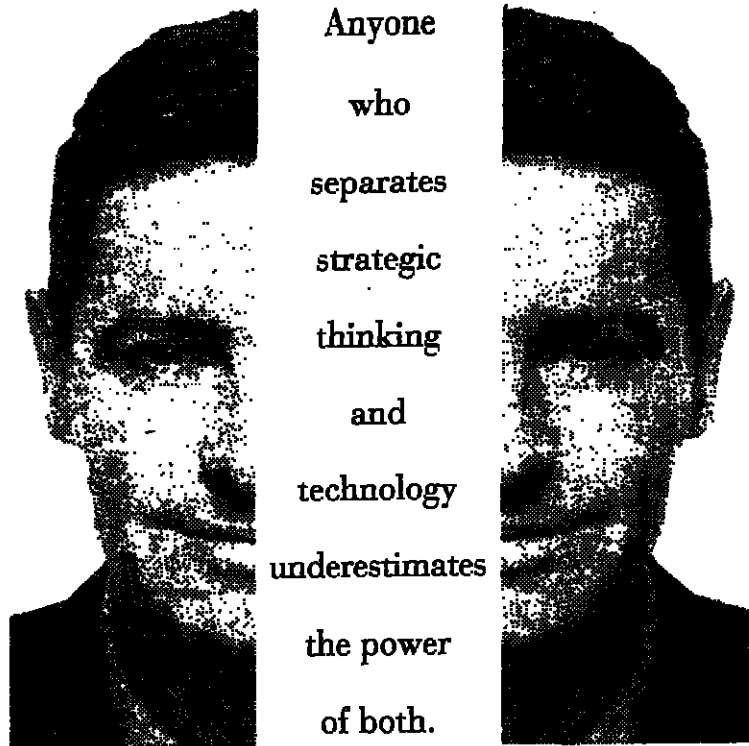
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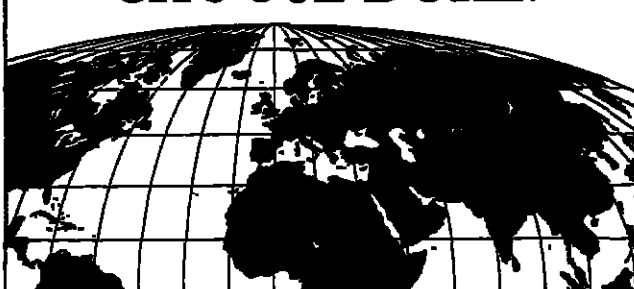
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INTERNATIONAL

Despite All the Pain, Weary Parisians Muster a Wan Smile

By Mary Blume
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Why are these people smiling? As the strikes go into their second, and even more paralyzing, week Parisians are reacting with a good humor and neighborliness invisible in ordinary times. The secret is the famous *Système-D*, in which their vaunted ability to *débrouiller*, to unscrew, problems outweighs the problems themselves.

Strangers exchange ingenious tips on how to get to work and which model of *les baskets*, or sneakers, is most durable for those walking there. They buy for each other's children, from car pools, offer beds to colleagues who live in distant suburbs, rise at 5 A.M. to get to work and, as always in a crisis, lay in canned foods and cooking oil against darker days to come.

Although neither the government nor the strikers have indicated a readiness to come to the negotiating table, one office worker remarked with tautological optimism, "All strikes finish by ending."

While department stores watch their pre-Christmas sales drop to alarming levels and restaurants do a small percentage of their usual business, the Champion supermarket on the Left Bank has seen deliveries soar, although 40 percent of its staff has been unable to show up for work. "Il faut prendre son mal avec patience," or you must take your troubles patiently, the store's manager remarked while stuffing delivery carts with sugar, rice and bottled water.

At the L'États bookstore, which specializes in law-related texts, only five customers showed up Monday morning compared with the usual 40. "The law courts have cut down on the number of hearings," explained Maryvonne Bousquet, who runs the store with Michèle Pinson and a third colleague who lives too far even to try to come to work.

Mrs. Bousquet and Mrs. Pinson had spent three hours in making their usual 30-minute journey and were restoring themselves with coffee and shortbread. For the following nights they would be staying in a Paris hotel at their employer's expense, leaving their husbands to handle their children, and were looking forward to a girls' night out.

As in any strike period, the city is filled with incongruities. A young Paris architect who had an appointment with the subway authority about a new commission went to the meeting by bicycle since the subway was on strike. A florist had no problem with wholesalers' deliveries since the flowers come from the Netherlands by trucks driving through the trafficless night, but there were no customers to buy his bouquets.

At the heart of the question

are not the students or welfare reforms but the *acquis sociaux*, the acquired rights or entitlements that over the years governments of all political persuasions have bestowed on the population, from company heads to labor unions, as a means of ensuring compliance. These range from corporate tax breaks to the free electricity given to employees of the national electric utility.

While no one wants to give up his or her own *acquis*, there is growing acceptance that the system has gotten out of hand. Among the rights most widely contested is the railroad workers' retirement age of 50, which dates to the times of backbreaking labor on steam trains and which is at the heart of their strike. With modern trains and 32-hour work weeks, and with so many fired employees in the private sector facing permanent unemployment at the age of 50, the rail workers' *acquis* seems superannuated and unfair.

With unemployment at record levels and a lagging economy, everyone knows that reform is needed, Mrs. Bousquet said. "But the shock is that the government imposed its reforms without consultation, without going to the Parliament," she added.

The refusal of the government to go to the public is mak-

FRANC: French Markets Fear That Juppé's Government Will Buckle

Continued from Page 1

tors, teachers and potentially truckers, there is concern that France's growth could be severely damaged by a protracted strike. While the French government had originally planned a 2.5 percent growth in 1995 to allow it to meet its deficit-reduction goals, poor indicators for the third quarter and the slowdown in economic activity caused by the strike have led economists to predict much lower growth figures.

"Before the strikes began we had predicted growth of 1.9 percent and we now

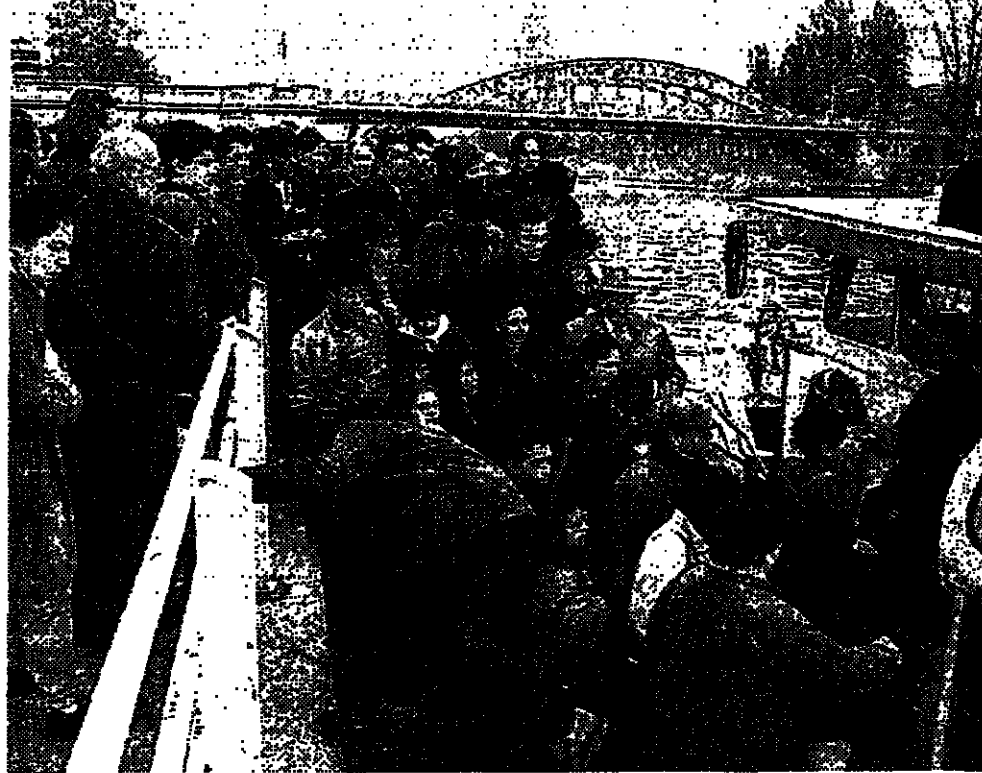
SERB: An Accused Soldier Sheds Some Dark Light on Grisly Crimes

Continued from Page 1

concentration camp — is based on "numerous" affidavits from Serbs and Muslims alike from the Brcko area, war crimes officials said.

Mr. Jeliscic, a newlywed and a part-time car mechanic, would have schoolboy looks except for his wild brown eyes. "I don't look like a war criminal," he kept repeating.

At times, Mr. Jeliscic denied the war crimes charges, but eerie coincidences kept intervening. When he claimed he had helped more Muslims than he had hurt, he was asked to name some of them. He recited off a string of Muslim names: "Kemal, Hassan, Amir, Mo-



Commuters piling aboard a government-chartered shuttle barge Monday on the Seine.

ing the public more sympathetic to the strikers than might be expected. There is little sign of a change.

"Alain Juppé is waiting for the right moment to express himself," the daily *Le Parisien* newspaper said of the prime minister, while the silence of President Jacques Chirac has been even more remarkable.

In an act reminiscent of Charles de Gaulle's trip abroad

during the 1968 strikes, Mr. Chirac went to Benin to serve as host to a meeting of Franco-phone countries and to persuade them that the gift of the French language compensates for decreasing economic and military aid. Finally on Sunday from Cotonou, where the meeting was being held, Mr. Chirac read a message to his compatriots informing them that France was at a crossroads and spoke of

grandeur, progress and fraternity.

Not entirely warming words at the start of a week in which the strikes are expected to fall below freezing. The grating of the striking subways no longer warm the homeless in their cardboard shacks, but bicycle sales are up by 200 percent and les baskets are selling nicely, too.

Chirac's ruling coalition. "If he dissolves the Parliament, the markets will assume the worse," Mr. Cliffe said.

Economists said they would be closely observing the strike Tuesday to see if it would be joined by truckers and dock workers, which would effectively shut down the only remaining means of transporting goods on a large scale.

Many companies have so far bypassed the rail strike by shipping goods by truck, and several said they could be forced to shut down temporarily if the waterways and highways were paralyzed by the strike.

First Troops Land in Sarajevo U.S. and British Logistics Teams Fly In

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO — The largest deployment in NATO's history began Monday as two British Royal Air Force transport planes with about two dozen soldiers aboard, including two American intelligence analysts, landed in this snowy capital.

They arrived in the early afternoon as part of a logistics team to set up communications for NATO force headquarters. Several hundred U.S. soldiers, the first American contribution of ground troops in the three-and-a-half-year ethnic conflict in former Yugoslavia, were to start traveling by train Monday from Mannheim, Germany. Americans will account for one-third of the North Atlantic Treaty force, or about 20,000 troops.

"People are definitely getting pumped up to get down here to do the job they were trained to do," Sergeant Matthew Chipman said after he jumped from a C-130 Hercules transport onto the tarmac of the crumpled Sarajevo airport.

"We think that now that U.S. forces are involved, there'll be a little pressure for things to happen." The beginnings of what is expected to be a 60,000-strong multinational force followed an uneasy weekend here during which the Bosnian Serb military leader, Ratko Mladic, disavowed the peace accord, and the head of the United Nations military command here was recalled to Paris to explain his own much publicized reservations.

General Jean-René Bachelet, returned to Paris on Monday to answer questions from the

French Defense Ministry about his criticism. General Bachelet, in unguarded remarks to the French press last week, deemed the plan unworkable and said he expected Serbs to enclaves here to rebel.

His unexpected candor underscores the treacherous task of wringing peace from the tatters of Bosnia and, in particular, Sarajevo.

NATO troops will be responsible for enforcing a peace agreement, eke out after intense negotiations in Dayton, Ohio, and awaiting final signatures on Dec. 14 in Paris, that will carve this small new country roughly in half between Serbian and Muslim-Croatian authorities.

The deployment Monday be-

gan at about 1 P.M. when the first of two British transport planes landed in Sarajevo to face a phalanx of television cameras. Half a dozen British soldiers and one Land Rover emerged after a flight from England. The second aircraft, from Germany, arrived about an hour later.

The soldiers embarked and shrugged off reporters' questions about safety concerns. The job at hand centered on logistics, setting up communications and getting supplies and men in line, they said.

"If stuff gets ugly and bullets start flying, we know how to take care of ourselves — once our ammo gets here," Sergeant Chipman said.

YANKS: A Bosnia Role

Continued from Page 1

but rather a moral issue. I've wanted to do something for them myself, and didn't know what I could do. So I've prayed."

To be sure, plenty of Americans remain vehement in their opposition to U.S. troops' setting foot in Bosnia, even as part of a NATO force sent to help keep the peace.

They have scant hope that any peace will hold in Bosnia, and fear that American troops would be pulled into a bloody conflict.

On top of it all, they complain that a government that is debating cutbacks in social services should not be spending \$2 billion on a mission halfway around the world.

"We've got no business in somebody else's wars," snapped Ron Todd, 40, who sat

in a cloud of cigarette smoke at Mitch's diner, near Fort Leonard Wood, an Army base in a rural, working-class district represented in Congress by Ike Skelton, a conservative Democrat.

"Look, I feel bad for the people who have gone through terrible things over there. I really do. But get realistic, we're not going to be able to stop them. Why, we can't even stop bad things from happening in this country."

"You can't walk down the street in St. Louis or Chicago without worrying about getting hit over the head."

"We got little children that don't get enough to eat, don't have shoes to wear. We got women getting raped and beaten regularly. And now we're going to go over to Bosnia and clean things up? Give me a break!"

The Return of a 'Berlin Republic'

Capital of Good and Evil Has New Master Plan

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Ringed by building cranes, this city is the largest construction site in Europe. Pink-painted viaducts snake over torn-up streets, draining ground water from massive craters that will be the foundations for a capital worthy of Europe's most powerful nation.

The coming "Berlin republic" is not just West Germany writ large. Moving to Berlin from Bonn means returning to history in the locale of Germany's finest and worst.

Bonn is a small town associated with serene periods when Germany was decentralized, but Berlin is the heir to ideas of a strongly unified German nation. It has been a city of extremes: Red Berlin of revolutionary Marxism, the Nazi nightmare, then the divided city that symbolized the Cold War.

An ambitious master plan aims to restore the monumental center of Berlin, which was in decay East Berlin, with projects parceled out to the world's top architects.

Today, the remnants of the Berlin Wall are barely distinguishable from the fencing around colossal building projects belonging to Daimler-Benz, Sony and other world-class companies.

Visitors need help finding a sign markingCheckpoint Charlie, the block of Friedrichstrasse that was the grim passage between East and West. It has been engulfed by a building complex — acres of office space — owned by Ronald Lander, heir to the Estée Lauder cosmetics fortune.

Reviving landmarks from its energetic but often disquieting past, Berlin, in contrast to Bonn, constantly confronts Germans with reminders of the uses and abuses of power. The splendor of the Pariser Platz will be restored as the United States and France rebuild their new embassies there, close to the Reichstag and the Brandenburg Gate.

Nearby, on the grand avenue, Unter den Linden, the Adlon Hotel, will rise again. Even Germans who are confident about their nation's future sometimes feel trepidations about the move, less than five years away, because of the change in psychological horizons. Bonn is a cozy Rhineland town "where everyone works in government, lives in small villages and goes to the office in the same square mile of buildings," a German official said.

Now, he added, "our policymakers are going to be faced with the realities of running a big government of Europe's biggest country in a very big city."

GERMANY: EU Acquiescence Has Handed Bonn Political Primacy

Continued from Page 1

mentum, summit meetings this week between Germany and France and later this month among all EU countries are planned to unveil some marginal improvements in political machinery and then offer a lavish launch of the final push toward economic and monetary union.

German officials and business leaders stress that the wrangling over Europe's single currency shows the continuing need to work at tying Germany to the rest of Europe, particularly France.

"It is better to bind a united Germany to the rest of Europe so that future generations will not go their own way," said Ludolf von Wartenberg, director-general of the German industry federation. "Germany is the only major industrial power surrounded by nine neighbors, and it is not naturally stabilized."

It is a hard point for German politicians to make publicly after the exemplary 45-year record of West Germany, the father state of today's enlarged Germany. But Mr. Kohl privately tells other leaders that he must make European integration irreversible because he is the last German leader who, as a young anti-aircraft spotter, saw his country being consumed by the flames of war.

Jürgen Krummnow, at 51 one of the younger Deutsche Bank board members, agrees that the real rationale for a single currency is political. The goal, he said, is "to avoid Germany ever getting back to Nazism again."

"We got unification because we are part of the European Union," he said. "Our safe future can only lie under that big roof."

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt offers a more refined version of this view: "If this common currency does not come about, then within the next 15 years or so you will see the Deutsche mark dominating banks, insurers and other institutions across Europe, and it would inevitably lead to a repetition of what one has already seen twice in this 20th century."

The sheer size of Germany makes its European partners uneasy. What is needed, Mr. Schmidt added, "is a fair amount of tact, which is not a quality Germans are

necessarily best known for."

Other political and business leaders echoed Mr. Schmidt's worries that Germany is liable to wield its power clumsily if left to its own devices.

Foreigners detect a sharper tone in their dealings with some German officials, be they in foreign policy or financial circles. For example, Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, showed no qualms in going public last spring with an unusually blunt upbraiding of the Clinton administration about U.S. economic policy.

Germans are also unabashedly taking the lead in setting Europe's commercial agenda, and that has meant pushing European Union priorities eastward; German investment in former Communist nations leads the world. Industrialists and bankers in Germany are also branching out to forge European conglomerates in telecommunications, banking, automobile and defense sectors. And Mr. Kohl has taken Airbus-loads of German businessmen to Japan and China, Vietnam and the other Asian growth-tigers, in an aggressive campaign to share a share of these markets.

The German energy displayed here cannot, however, mask the tensions in German society that have accumulated since 1990, as the country devoted all its resources to a unification program that has cost \$700 billion so far.

Today, there is mounting concern over new challenges that include massive layoffs that seem bound to continue in industry, partly because manufacturing jobs

are migrating to cheaper-labor countries. The unavoidable overhaul of the welfare system is another deeply divisive issue, as is the need to deregulate the labor market to make Germany more competitive.

Even if Germany avoids social turmoil boiling over into the streets as it has in France over similar conflicts, these problems have already started to fray the consensual management-union relationship at the core of German prosperity.

The truly unsettled state of German society is most visible in the anxiety arising in Germany about the EU plan for economic and monetary union.

The way German officials, led by Mr. Waigel, have been demanding that the rest of Europe meet German terms for the single currency reflects a new impatience in German society, a feeling that domestic interests can no longer be ignored in the name of rather intangible European ideals.

"Both the German public and the political class fear a Germany that can't say *Nein*," said Dan Hamilton, a German expert formerly at the Carnegie Endowment in Washington. He stressed that Germans fear above all that they will have to keep financing free-spending neighbors elsewhere in Europe.

Mr. Hamilton also pointed out an ironic shift in attitudes since the Cold War years when European unity was conceived primarily as a safeguard against Soviet designs on West Germany. Then, other Europeans were often fearful of being dominated by the Germans. But now, he said, "that historical fear has been subsumed, it seems, by an even greater fear of being neglected" by the elites and financial capital of a resurgent Germany.

Such fears have fueled occasional speculation in Paris that German policymakers secretly hope France will fail to join the single currency, thus allowing more room for Germany to pursue economic nationalism.

But a long-serving French diplomat in Germany scoffed at such fears, pointing out that German companies seem to be alone in Europe in actively planning for the switch to a single currency.

Next: Behind the Deutsche mark's power.

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Hamish Bowles, left, Vogue exhibition curator; Gianni Versace, with Naomi Campbell, clutching his trophy for his "frocks and rock" at the VHI Awards, and Karl Lagerfeld at the Met with a vintage dress by Chanel.

In New York, Couture Is Cool

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Some like it haute. Some want it hot. But suddenly in this city, couture is cool.

In a heady mix of high fashion and high society, the Metropolitan Museum launched Monday its homage to "Haute Couture." Perched at dinner tables around the museum's grand gallery were guests gathered by the trio of co-chairpersons: Anna Wintour, editor in chief of Vogue; Annette de la Renta and Edgar Bronfman Jr.'s wife, Clarissa.

Designers, including Christian Lacroix, Karl Lagerfeld, Valentino and Gianni Versace, could view not one but two exhibitions. The museum's Costume Institute galloped through costume history from the sumptuous ivory ball gowns of Charles Frederick Worth through the slinky 1930s dresses, to the space age 1960s and the plastic-coated future. Its show (until March 25) focused on the couture crafts such as feathers and embroidery. It was peopled only by ghosts — like the tiny figure of the Duchess of Windsor in her Mainbocher wedding dress.

"We try to make a celebratory December exhibition for the party of the year — and it is about showing off our own collection," said Richard Martin, the Costume Institute's curator.

"Images of Couture," from the Vogue archives, was a one-night stand for the arresting photographs and illustrious drawings that have interpreted haute couture to its elite audience. The exhibition, recording couture's great moments and grand figures, moves to the Gagosian gallery until Dec. 22.

Wintour, for whom de la Renta created a column of white satin, said that she wanted to use the fashion images to create excitement and energy for New York's premier fashion gala — and to underscore the importance of haute couture.

"It absolutely has a place in fashion — and it would be completely tragic if it disappears," she said. "For a handful of key designers, it helps them explore ideas. It has to be about ideas and using creativity and giving an image to house."

The Fashion and Music awards staged by the VHI cable channel on Sunday, gave a youthful kick to haute couture. As well as making its own cou-

ture documentary last month, the VHI awards honored Lagerfeld for an exceptional contribution to fashion and Versace for "frocks and rock." Versace-clad supermodels paraded the runway, even upstaging Madonna, who wore various outfits by Gucci, whose designer Tom Ford won the "Fashion's Future" category.

Couture certainly has a glorious past and images often distill its magic more effectively than dusty clothes. Oras Lagerfeld put it, while looking at winking feathers in the exhibition: "Old dresses are like old people — they don't look as good as when they were young."

A madcap vision of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, holding aloft a torch and dressed by Worth in 1883 as the "Spirit of Electricity," greeted museum guests, along with a trio of wedding outfits: a tailored coat, dress, a futuristic mini and a layered gown.

"Chanel shows continuity in costume and legend," said the strolling Versace 21st-century feet, and Lacroix a romantic vision," said Hamish Bowles, curator of the Vogue exhibition. That includes the toiles or canvas patterns from which Yves Saint Laurent created a tuxedo for Catherine Deneuve and the quinceañera Parisian little black dress for socialite Nan Kempner. In a serendipitous connection, an Ugareto stole for Anne Bass is matched by the finished version in turquoise gaze in the Costume Institute, making it maddening that the two exhibitions could not have been combined.

THE corridor of couture images springs surprises: a forgotten Era illustration of a slender 1911 dress tipped with fur, a snapshot of a sporty Coco Chanel; stunning Beaton images of socialites Daisy Fellowes and daughter or Elaine de Wolfe wearing Mainbocher. According to Diana Edkins, curator of photographs at Condé Nast, such a search of the archives throws up a mass of new material.

The point of the Vogue images is that they show both how high fashion was defined by Beaton's stylized settings or the technical perfection of Irving Penn; and they also fix couture in a human context. Bowles has included photographs of Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall sitting front row at Dior and Rita Hayworth choosing

her trousseau for her marriage to the Aly Khan.

The Costume Institute's exhibition has a different agenda, which is to isolate each outfit as an art object.

"They are intended to be aesthetic masterworks, to show the level of craft involved and to present pre-eminent examples — there is no sense of personality," said the associate curator, Harold Koda.

On that basis, the most interesting part is the area devoted to the dressmaking atelier, where there is a dress in a puzzle of pleats from Madame Grès, Saint Laurent's slither of bias-cut white satin and Chanel's pair of chiffon and lace smocked dresses: one from 1936, the other 1995.

Some outfits are familiar, but fascinating to see in the flesh, like the signature New Look nipped-waist suit from Christian Dior in 1947, Saint Laurent's Mondrian-inspired shift and Elsa Schiaparelli's sunburst embroidery. The vitrines devoted to lace, feathers, embroidery, hats and gloves seem formulaic, although studying the donor's labels brings the outfits to life: Mona Harrison Williams in the Vionnet black lace dress appliquéd with velvet; the slender Jayne Wrightman in Saint Laurent's gimpure lace; and Diana Vreeland in the baby doll lace dress by Balenciaga.

The exhibitions that Vreeland curated at the Metropolitan are legendary for their expansive gestures that brought museum fashion to life. Martin and Koda are aiming rather for scholarly excellence and lack a sense of theater. Even their definitions seem woolly. Gianni Versace, for all his ebullient design energy (and his generosity as co-sponsor with Chanel) does not do haute couture by the standards of Paris fashion's ruling body — even if those couture statues seem outmoded. Jacques Mouchier, president of the French couture federation, said he was surprised and pained that his organization had not been consulted about the Metropolitan's exhibition.

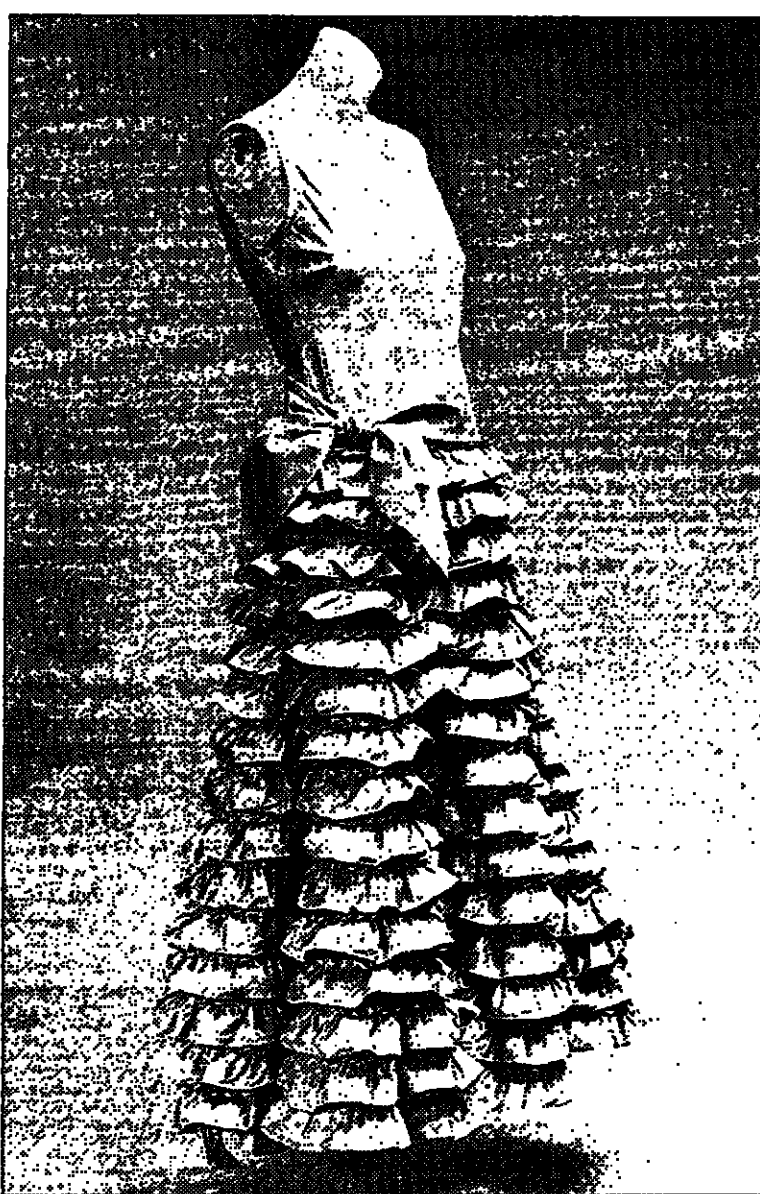
Perhaps it would have been better to call the exhibition "Haute Couture From an American Perspective." For if the curators have been unable to transmit the poetry of haute couture, its lyrical flow and succulent textures, it is probably because they have never seen it

come to life. Or as they themselves say, "We have only seen it on video tape, and everyone says that it is such a sublime experience sitting on those chairs, seeing the clients and with fragrance everywhere."

Guests at the gala evening came up with their definitions of the distilled essence of haute couture. "Wonderful fitting, beautiful clothes," said Annette de la Renta, who chose for the gala ruby red velvet from Balmain, designed by her husband.

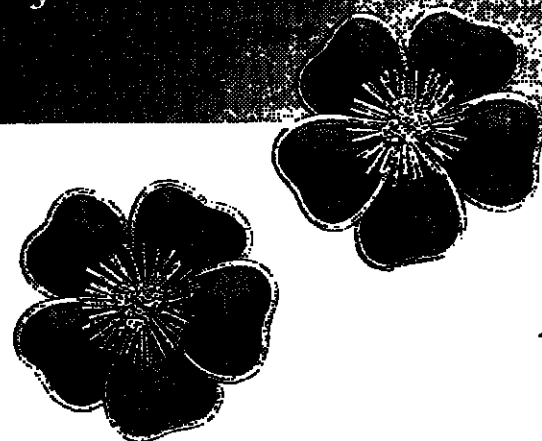
De la Renta, who is doing the 50th anniversary couture collection for Balmain in January (although it may be his last), praised the "extraordinary workmanship that Paris can do," adding: "I always try to explain couture by saying that in my house I have 15 girls and 15 machines and at Balmain 15 girls and two machines, because so much couture work is done by hand."

It is a sad irony that, just as New York is celebrating couture, Guy Laroche announced last week in Paris the closure of its couture ateliers and the future of Olivier Lapidus couture is in question. But hopes are pinned on the resurgence of Givenchy with John Galiano as designer. "I can't imagine it dying," said Koda. "Couture expresses people's aspirations and desires."



Two evening dresses from the Met exhibition. Left, by Jeanne Lanvin, circa 1930, and by Madeleine Vionnet, 1938.

Bijoux à cueillir



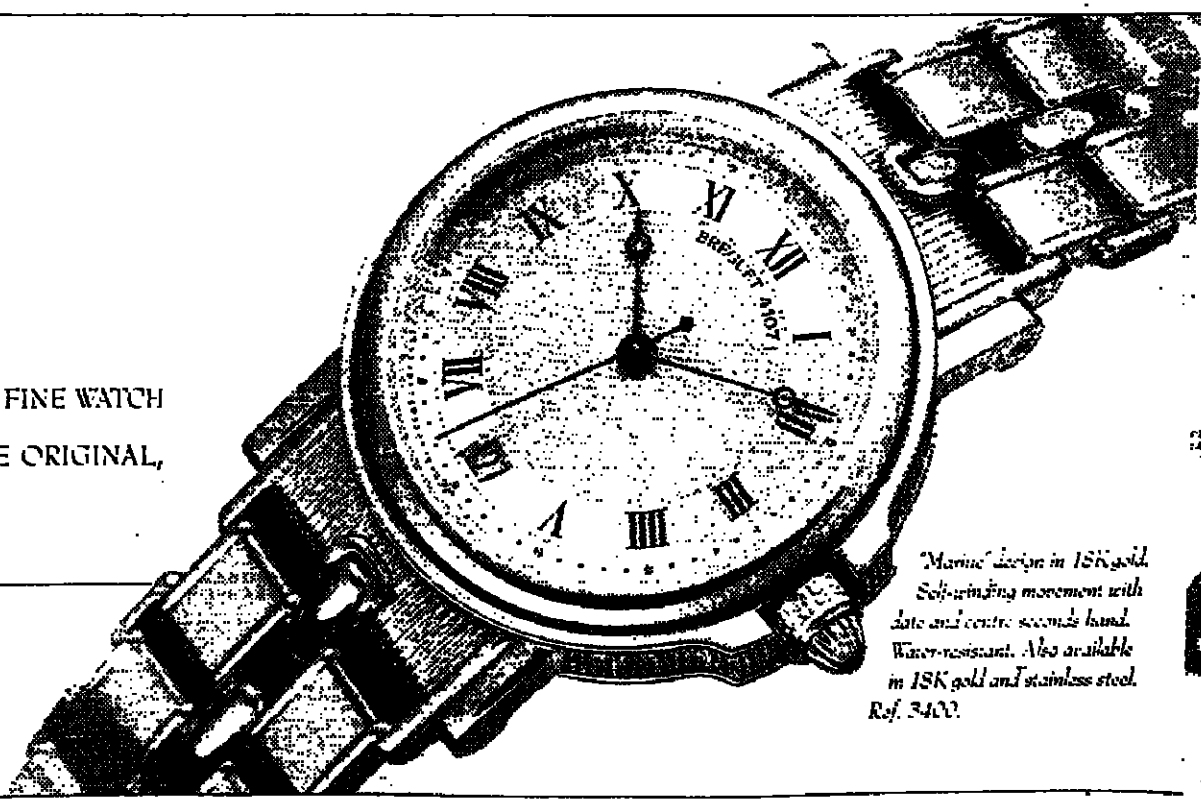
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Microsoft	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	1.00	5.0%	12.0	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50
Apple	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	0.50	4.0%	10.0	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50
Oracle	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.20	3.0%	8.0	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50
Sun	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.10	2.0%	6.0	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20	0.05	1.5%	5.0	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20
Lotus	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20	0.02	1.0%	4.0	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20
McAfee	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20	0.01	0.8%	3.0	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20
VeriSign	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20	0.01	0.6%	2.0	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20
Comcast	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	0.01	0.5%	1.5	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20
Time Warner	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20	0.01	0.4%	1.2	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20
AT&T	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20	0.01	0.3%	1.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20
Verizon	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20	0.01	0.2%	0.8	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20
Qwest	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.01	0.1%	0.5	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60
Sprint	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25	0.01	0.05%	0.2	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
Alcoa	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	0.50	4.0%	10.0	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50
Aluminum	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.20	3.0%	8.0	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50
Steel	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.10	2.0%	6.0	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50
Energy	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20	0.05	1.5%	5.0	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20
Chemicals	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20	0.02	1.0%	4.0	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20
Pharmaceuticals	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20	0.01	0.8%	3.0	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20
Automotive	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20	0.01	0.6%	2.0	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20
Food	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	0.01	0.5%	1.5	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20
Textiles	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20	0.01	0.4%	1.2	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20
Metals	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20	0.01	0.3%	1.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20
Telecommunications	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20	0.01	0.2%	0.8	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20
Utilities	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.01	0.1%	0.5	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60
Real Estate	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25	0.01	0.05%	0.2	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
Johnson & Johnson	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	1.00	5.0%	12.0	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50
Pfizer	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	0.50	4.0%	10.0	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50
Merck	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.20	3.0%	8.0	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50
Novartis	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.10	2.0%	6.0	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50
Roche	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20	0.05	1.5%	5.0	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20
Schering-Plough	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20	0.02	1.0%	4.0	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20
Amgen	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20	0.01	0.8%	3.0	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20
Genentech	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20	0.01	0.6%	2.0	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20
Abbott	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	0.01	0.5%	1.5	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20
Boehringer Ingelheim	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20	0.01	0.4%	1.2	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20
Glaxo	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20	0.01	0.3%	1.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20
Novo Nordisk	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20	0.01	0.2%	0.8	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20
Sanofi-Sintelabo	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.01	0.1%	0.5	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60
Unilever	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25	0.01	0.05%	0.2	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
Walmart	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	0.50	4.0%	10.0	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50
Target	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.20	3.0%	8.0	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50
Kroger	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.10	2.0%	6.0	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50
Walgreens	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20	0.05	1.5%	5.0	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20
CVS	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20	0.02	1.0%	4.0	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20
Home Depot	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20	0.01	0.8%	3.0	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20
Lowes	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20	0.01	0.6%	2.0	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20
Home Depot	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	0.01	0.5%	1.5	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20
Bed Bath & Beyond	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20	0.01	0.4%	1.2	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20
Costco	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20	0.01	0.3%	1.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20
Sam's Club	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20	0.01	0.2%	0.8	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20
Kmart	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.01	0.1%	0.5	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60
Wal-Mart	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25	0.01	0.05%	0.2	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
Exxon	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	0.50	4.0%	10.0	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50
Shell	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.20	3.0%	8.0	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50
BP	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.10	2.0%	6.0	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50
Amoco	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20	0.05	1.5%	5.0	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20
Conoco	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20	0.02	1.0%	4.0	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20
Phillips 66	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20	0.01	0.8%	3.0	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20
Valero	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20	0.01	0.6%	2.0	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20
Marathon	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	0.01	0.5%	1.5	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20
Enterprise	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20	0.01	0.4%	1.2	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20
Arco	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20	0.01	0.3%	1.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20
Energy East	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20	0.01	0.2%	0.8	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20
Energy West	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.01	0.1%	0.5	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60
Energy Services	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25	0.01	0.05%	0.2	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
Boeing	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	1.00	5.0%	12.0	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50
Lockheed Martin	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	0.50	4.0%	10.0	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50
Raytheon	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.20	3.0%	8.0	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50
Northrop Grumman	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.10	2.0%	6.0	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50
Boeing	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20	0.05	1.5%	5.0	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20
Lockheed Martin	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20	0.02	1.0%	4.0	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20
Raytheon	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20	0.01	0.8%	3.0	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20
Northrop Grumman	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20	0.01	0.6%	2.0	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20
Boeing	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	0.01	0.5%	1.5	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20
Lockheed Martin	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20	0.01	0.4%	1.2	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20
Raytheon	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20	0.01	0.3%	1.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20
Northrop Grumman	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20	0.01	0.2%	0.8	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20
Boeing	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.01	0.1%	0.5	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60
Lockheed Martin	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25	0.01	0.05%	0.2	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25



Fly Thai smooth as silk from Bangkok to Seoul 22 times a week.
(8 flights non-stop, 14 flights one stop.)

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
Boeing	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	1.00	5.0%	12.0	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50
Lockheed Martin	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	0.50	4.0%	10.0	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50
Raytheon	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.20	3.0%	8.0	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50
Northrop Grumman	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.10	2.0%	6.0	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50
Boeing	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20	0.05	1.5%	5.0	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.20
Lockheed Martin	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20	0.02	1.0%	4.0	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.20
Raytheon	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20	0.01	0.8%	3.0	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.20
Northrop Grumman	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20	0.01	0.6%	2.0	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.20
Boeing	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	0.01	0.5%	1.5	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20
Lockheed Martin	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20	0.01	0.4%	1.2	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.20
Raytheon	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20	0.01	0.3%	1.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.20
Northrop Grumman	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20	0.01	0.2%	0.8	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.20
Boeing	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.01	0.1%	0.5	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60
Lockheed Martin	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25	0.01	0.05%	0.2	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.25

THE TRIB INDE

Linking Ahead

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Bond Yields Fall, Sending Stocks On Record Run

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Interest rates on U.S. Treasury bonds fell to nearly 6 percent Monday, thanks in part to U.S. hedge funds recycling yen to dollars in a scheme that some analysts feared might eventually turn sour.

The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond jumped 27/32 point, to 111 22/32, pushing its yield down to 6.02 percent, a level not seen since the autumn of 1993.

The strong bond market also strengthened the dollar and pushed the Dow Jones industrial average to a record 5,139.52 points, up 52.39.

Bond analysts cited the combination of factors that had pulled down yields on 30-year Treasuries from 6.40 percent last summer: a slowing economy, the possibility of a rate cut and, most recently, the possibility of a deal between the Republican Congress and Democratic White House on a firm program to balance the federal budget over seven years.

But a more ominous note came from hedge funds, which helped cause the worldwide bond-market crash almost two years ago by borrowing dollars cheaply, at 3 percent, to buy U.S. bonds yielding 6 percent, and then dumping them when the Federal Reserve Board started raising short-term rates from their low in February 1994.

This time, the hedge funds — billion-dollar pools of capital searching for financial advantage anywhere around the globe — have been borrowing yen at the

virtually cost-free rate of 0.5 percent, converting the money into dollars at a rate of about 100 yen to the dollar, and buying Treasury notes and bonds yielding

See BONDS, Page 16

GM Chief Adds Chairmanship To His Duties

Bloomberg Business News

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. on Monday named its chief executive, John F. Smith, to the additional post of chairman.

Mr. Smith succeeds John G. Smale, the former chief executive of Procter & Gamble Co. Mr. Smale has been GM's chairman since 1992, when Robert Stempel was removed as chairman and chief executive after the automaker reported large losses and a declining market share in North America.

GM's fortunes have improved since then, as the company's North American operations have begun to make money by reducing costs and producing more popular vehicles.

Mr. Smale will remain a director and will oversee a new executive committee of directors who will coordinate the oversight activities of the GM board, GM said.

Foster's Decides to Stick to Brews Australian Conglomerate Trims Its Fat and Its Debt

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — Ted Kunkel, chief executive of Foster's Brewing Group Ltd., is keeping in step with a drastically slimmed-down company that until a few months ago was the fourth-largest brewer in the world.

Mr. Kunkel, who himself has recently shed 13 kilograms (29 pounds), has seen Foster's — formerly a sprawling conglomerate with international interests ranging from beer to property and finance — slash its debt to just under 600 million Australian dollars (\$444.6 million) today from just over 4 billion dollars in 1992. It has shed much of its debt mainly by selling assets unrelated to its core brewing business.

But the sale in August of Courage Ltd., Foster's brewing arm in Britain, to Scottish & Newcastle PLC for 1.2 billion dollars also shrank the group's core business profile, knocking it from the ranks of the world's top 10 beer makers.

Now that Foster's net debt against equity is down to a very modest 20 percent from 293 percent in 1992, the question analysts and investors are asking is what the Australian, Canadian and Chinese-based brewer will do next to restore growth and lift earnings.

After reconstruction, the group "is in a stronger position than at any stage of the past five years," said Jeremy King, an

analyst at Potter Warburg securities, a unit of Swiss Bank Corp.

Large cash flow and low leverage gave Foster's the capacity for acquisitions and/or future capital returns to shareholders of up to 1.5 billion dollars, he added.

Group executives clearly prefer the acquisition path and have hinted at some major moves within the next year or so in brewing or beverage-related business.

With a share of nearly 55 percent of Australia's beer market in October through its Carlton & United Breweries Ltd., Foster's appears to have little room for further local expansion in brewing, although it could extend its profitable foray into managed hotels that offer food and entertainment, including electronic gambling.

Mr. Kunkel said the group's acquisition strategy could actually be quite wide-ranging. "You could bolt smart pieces onto Carlton & United to make it a better business," he said. "You could then have your China or Asian strategy and, at the same time, you could pick up another international brewer if the right opportunity presents itself."

Mr. Kunkel said that the group was looking at various brewing possibilities outside Australia, including India, Vietnam, South America and Eastern Europe.

The trick, analysts said, would be to find new businesses that would raise Foster's earnings over the next few years, as

well as for the longer term.

In the year to June, Foster's said net profit rose 2 percent, to 287.3 million dollars on sales of 4.4 billion dollars, mainly as a result of buoyant returns from brewing in Australia and Britain and international sales of its flagship brand, Foster's Lager.

The group's pretax earnings in 1994-95 from its 40 percent stake in Molson Breweries, Canada's largest beer maker, were down 8 percent, to 72 million dollars.

Foster's three recently established breweries in China — in a joint venture with Wheelock Pacific Ltd., a unit of Hong Kong-based Wheelock & Co. — recorded a loss of 12 million dollars in the year to June.

Mr. King said that without Courage's earnings, he expected Foster's net profit to fall to 285 million dollars in 1995-96 before rising again to 358 million dollars the following year.

Foster's share price on the Australian Stock Exchange closed 1 cent higher on Monday, at 2.23 dollars.

In a 3-for-5 capital reconstruction, the company on Nov. 13 reduced the number of shares on issue to 1.96 billion from 3.26 billion to remove accumulated losses of 1.5 billion dollars incurred over the past five years from the balance sheet.

Since then, the value of Foster's shares

See BEER, Page 18

Institutions Bail Out of ENI Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Shares in the state energy concern Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi SpA fell sharply for the second consecutive trading day Monday, in what could prove an embarrassing setback to government plans for further sales of state assets next year.

Shares in ENI, the fourth-largest oil company in Europe, dropped to 4,925 lire (\$3.07), a fall of nearly 3 percent from Friday's closing price of 5,077 and nearly 6 percent from the 5,250 at which they were offered

Nov. 28. A major factor driving down the stock was heavy selling by foreign institutional investors, who were allocated more shares than they had bargained for, analysts said.

"Something went wrong somewhere," said a stockbroker with a London-based securities house. "People got higher allocations than they expected."

Some brokers said they feared that dumping by institutions could trigger panic sales by small investors if they saw the stock price fall much further. The Italian Treasury will

compensate investors if ENI shares lose as much as 10 percent in a year on the market.

Also on Monday, Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA released the details of its capital increase. The company will offer shareholders the option of one new share for every two ordinary or savings shares held, up to a

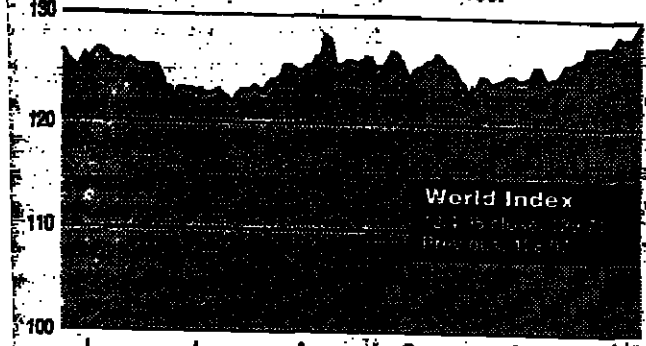
maximum value of 953.24 billion lire. (Reuters, AFX)

Pechiney Goes on Sale

Pechiney SA will be sold to the public starting Tuesday at 187 French francs (\$47) a share, raising substantially less than expected, news agencies reported from Paris. (AFX, AFP)

THE TRIB INDEX: 129.71

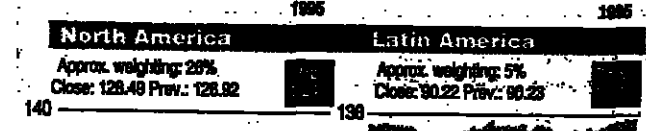
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 250 internationally investible stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 4, 1992 = 100.



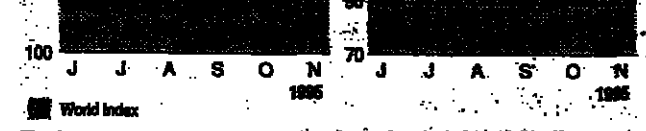
World Index
Approx. weighting: 32%
Close: 129.71 Prev.: 129.81



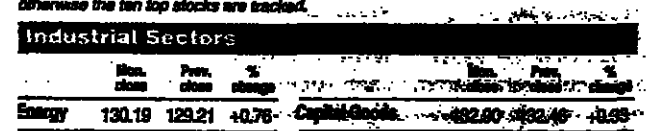
Asia-Pacific
Approx. weighting: 37%
Close: 135.57 Prev.: 135.57



Europe
Approx. weighting: 26%
Close: 128.82 Prev.: 128.82



North America
Approx. weighting: 5%
Close: 90.25 Prev.: 90.25



Latin America
Approx. weighting: 5%
Close: 121.26 Prev.: 121.26

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 250 top stocks in each of the 25 countries, excluding the top ten stocks in each.

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

And the 'European Tiger' Nominee Is...

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — One of the best ways for a country to flaunt its economic prowess nowadays is to dub itself a tiger or a dragon, in imitation of the booming economies of East Asia.

New Zealand already has been called the "Anglo-Saxon tiger," and a French minister is predicting that sub-Saharan Africa will be the "dragon" of the 21st century. Now we have a surprise new candidate for tiger status: Britain.

Britain? Would that be the country that led the industrial revolution 200 years ago and more recently pioneered the concept of post-industrial decline? The one famous for labor disputes, football hooligans (a distinctly un-Asian phenomenon) and an educational and social system more suited to the 19th century?

The very same, according to Peter Lilley, social secretary in Britain's embattled Conservative government.

Britain, he said recently in a speech to the Institute of Directors in London, is on the way to becoming "the European tiger."

Mr. Lilley's party, of course, faces a huge uphill climb to re-election within the next year and a half. With many Britons stubbornly unconvinced of the government's economic achievements, it is hardly surprising that he should resort to a little hyperbole.

The mature British economy obviously bears little resemblance to those of the original four tigers: Taiwan, Singapore,

South Korea and Britain's own colony Hong Kong, which were only developing economies until their recent surge of export-led growth.

But it would be wrong to laugh Mr. Lilley out of court. He is quite right to suggest that the international image of Britain is out of date. While the rest of the world has paid little attention, Britain has quietly transformed and updated its economy over the past decade.

The country has tamed its labor unions, brought strikes and wages under control, and increased its productivity. It has

Britain has quietly transformed and updated its economy.

launched important educational reforms and become a major magnet for foreign investment.

Even the staid Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development recently acknowledged that "the sweeping structural reforms launched in the 1980s are yielding dividends in a more flexible, competitive and less inflation-prone economy."

To fact, it is probably fair to say that France would not today be threatened by massive social upheaval if it had tackled its structural problems in the same way as Britain.

Britain has led the way in Europe in

privatizing and deregulating its economy and in making its labor market more flexible. It has fought unemployment more successfully than any of its major European competitors. While France is raising taxes, Britain is reducing them.

Britain is some way behind the United States, which has done more than any other industrial country to prepare for the tough new competitive conditions of the 21st century. But the British have moved faster than the rest of Europe to a modern, service-based economy, open to domestic and international competition.

In many fields, says John Llewellyn, chief European economist for Lehman Brothers in London, "Britain ranks behind the United States but ahead of the European Continent."

If you believe, as one American economist asserts, that the United States has gone 85 percent to 90 percent of the way toward adapting itself to global competition, compared with Europe's 10 percent to 15 percent, then Britain might be about halfway there.

Britain has been ahead of the United States and France in tackling, often painfully, some of the key problems faced by all industrial countries in the late 20th century — the reform of welfare, health and pension systems.

Britain has not solved all its problems. It is demoralized by constant, debilitating battles over its future role in Europe. But these have obscured the fact that Britain, while not exactly a European Taiwan, is doing better than many people think.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	¥	₹	₪	₦	₧	₡
American	1.00	0.65	1.93	106.5	136.7	20.4	2.5	166.6	33.3
British	1.55	1.00	2.93	163.9	210.5	31.2	3.9	253.3	50.0
French	6.55	4.20	1.00	65.5	84.5	12.5	1.6	103.3	20.0
German	0.51	0.33	0.34	1.93	2.46	1.00	0.13	8.33	1.66
Japanese	0.0094	0.0061	0.0062	1.00	1.28	0.0061	0.0008	0.051	0.01
Italian	1.36	0.86	1.36	133.6	173.6	26.3	3.3	213.3	42.6
Spanish	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
Swiss	0.75	0.48	0.75	75.5	96.5	14.5	1.8	116.6	23.3
U.S. dollar	1.00	0.65	1.93	106.5	136.7	20.4	2.5	166.6	33.3
U.S. yen	106.5	68.5	193.0	1.00	1.28	0.0061	0.0008	0.051	0.01
U.S. dollar/sterling	1.55	1.00	2.93	163.9	210.5	31.2	3.9	253.3	50.0
U.S. dollar/franc	6.55	4.20	1.00	65.5	84.5	12.5	1.6	103.3	20.0
U.S. dollar/mark	0.51	0.33	0.34	1.93	2.46	1.00	0.13	8.33	1.66
U.S. dollar/yen	0.0094	0.0061	0.0062	1.00	1.28	0.0061	0.0008	0.051	0.01
U.S. dollar/real	1.36	0.86	1.36	133.6	173.6	26.3	3.3	213.3	42.6
U.S. dollar/peseta	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/lira	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/rupee	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/shilling	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/colono	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/cedola	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/cruzeiro	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/escudo	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/leu	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old dr.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new dr.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old L.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new L.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old P.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new P.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old R.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new R.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old S.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new S.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old T.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new T.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old U.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new U.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old V.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new V.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old W.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new W.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old X.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new X.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old Y.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new Y.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old Z.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new Z.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old A.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new A.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old B.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new B.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old C.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new C.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/old D.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000
U.S. dollar/new D.	166.6	106.5	166.6	16660	21330	3120	390	25330	5000

EUROPE

Siemens to Join Lagardère Venture On Light Railway

PARIS — With its proposed joint venture with GEC-Alsthom apparently stalled, Siemens AG of Germany said Monday it would work with Lagardère Group SA of France to develop light railway systems.

Lagardère will put all the activities of its Matra Transport unit except a TGV contract into the venture, effectively selling Siemens half of the unit, the companies said.

Terms of the transaction were not provided. Lagardère said the transaction would give it a pretax gain of 300 million francs (\$60 million).

In July, Siemens and GEC-Alsthom, the British-French manufacturer of France's high-speed TGV trains, announced they were investigating working together to build a new-generation TGV, but the venture seems to be moving slowly.

GEC-Alsthom, for example, has refused to share technology with Siemens, and analysts said they did not expect any major developments in the next few years.

If it wins approval from the European Union, the Siemens-Lagardère venture, to be based in Paris, would be formally established in 1996, the companies said. The venture would also sell Siemens transportation systems in France.

Siemens is already a partner with Daimler-Benz AG's AEG unit in the consortium that builds Germany's high-speed Inter-City Express trains.

The new venture would be headed by Wolfgang Martinson of Siemens and Frédéric d'Allest of Lagardère.

"Matra enriches our range of products, particularly in the area of automatic trains, where it's a world leader," Mr. Martinson said in a statement.

For Lagardère, the accord will bring "a vast, well-developed international network and complementary technologies," Mr. d'Allest said.

The new company will offer more to our clients," Lagardère's Matra transport unit has suffered from weak sales and orders.

Sales dropped to 491 million French francs in 1994 from 1 billion francs in 1993.

Lagardère shares rose 0.20 francs, to 95.65. Siemens shares fell 4 Deutsche marks, to 757 (\$322.32).

(APX, Bloomberg)

Littlewoods Is Target of a New Offer

LONDON — N. Brown Group PLC and Iceland Group PLC said Monday they had joined forces to launch a £1.1 billion (\$1.68 billion) bid for Littlewoods Organisation PLC, the second offer for Britain's largest privately owned company in four months.

Barry Dale, Littlewoods' ousted chief executive, made an unsolicited bid of the same amount in August for the Liverpool-based operator of football pools, home-shopping businesses and retail shops.

"When N. Brown starts to make an offer, they're not just playing games," said Henry Blyth, a retail analyst at the London brokerage concern Gilbert Elliot & Co. "N. Brown has a very realistic and hard-headed team that could make something" of the home shopping business, he said.

Littlewoods has yet to confirm that it is for sale, analysts said. The company's 32 shareholders, all descendants of the company's founder, Sir John Moores, are to vote Thursday on whether they will release the firm's financial accounts and accept formal offers.

N. Brown, a retailer that sells through catalogues, said it would pay about £650 million for Littlewoods' home-shopping

and catalogue businesses. Iceland, which owns food stores, would pay £450 million for Littlewoods' chain stores and associated retail properties.

N. Brown said the sale would be for cash and new N. Brown shares, with a full-cash alternative. It said it would finance the cash offer with new debt.

The offer would allow Littlewoods' shareholders to maintain a stake in the home-shopping business, which has potential to grow, said Rodney Forrest, a retail analyst at Credit Lyonnais Securities. That makes the bid more attractive than Mr. Dale's bid, he said.

Mr. Blyth said other bidders could emerge, although he said that was "purely speculation" at this point.

Shares in N. Brown, which said it made the part-cash, part-share offer three weeks ago, rose 8 pence to close at 274. Shares in Iceland closed at 161, unchanged.

According to Littlewoods' covenants, a majority of shareholders must agree to release the books and formally place the company on the auction block, then 75 percent approval is needed for a bid to be accepted.

Littlewoods was founded in 1923 by Sir John Moores as a football-pools business.

The company expanded into home shopping in 1932 and opened retail stores in city centers in 1937.

Last year the company had profit of £116 million on sales of £2.73 billion. Its home-shopping division accounted for 63 percent of total profit.

Nissho Is Buying AMEC Stock

Nissho Iwai Corp. of Japan said it had been buying shares in the British engineering and construction company AMEC PLC, which has been a target of a hostile takeover bid by the Norwegian shipbuilder Kvaerner A/S. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

A spokesman for the Japanese trading house said its purchase had not been aimed at countering a £375 million cash bid by Kvaerner.

AMEC on Monday advised holders of its preference shares to reject what was said to be an imminent offer of £1 nominal for each of Kvaerner's 8.125 percent unsecured subordinated bonds due in 2009 (equal to 92 pence a share) or a cash alternative of 90 pence a preference share. Reuters reported. Kvaerner has already bid £1 a share for AMEC's ordinary shares.

Welsh Water to Buy Electrical Firm

LONDON — Welsh Water PLC agreed Monday to buy South Wales Electricity PLC in a cash and stock deal valued at £872 million (\$1.33 billion), squelching expectations of a hostile bid for the regional electric company.

Speculation that Welsh Water would make a hostile bid was prompted last week after talks between the two utilities appeared to break down. The two sides had been squabbling over the value of South Wales Electricity.

South Wales said it would recommend Welsh Water's offer to shareholders, and analysts said the bid was fair.

Welsh Water finished 16 pence higher, at 703.

while South Wales rose 57, to £11.65.

Welsh Water's offer values South Wales at 940 pence a share. The offer will be made on the basis of one new Welsh Water ordinary share and £40.25 in cash for every five South Wales shares. There will be a cash alternative for 930 pence a share.

Welsh Water said its offer would allow South Wales Electricity shareholders to retain their stake in National Grid Group PLC, the electricity transmission system that is being sold to public investors next week.

If the value of the grid is included, Welsh Water said, the value of its bid would be £1.34 a share.

(AP, AFPX)

Hot Summer Lifts Profit For British Brewer

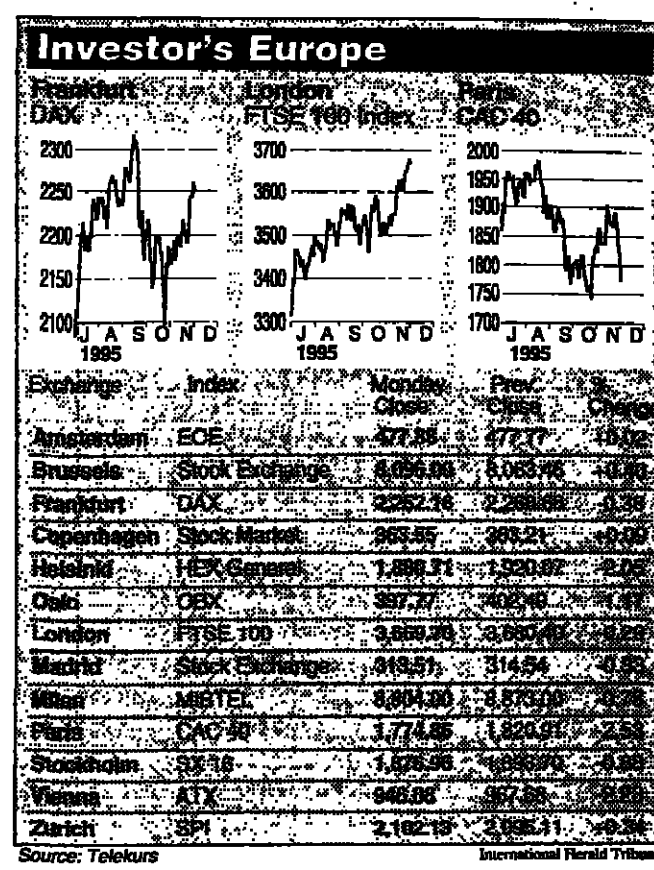
LONDON — Scottish & Newcastle PLC said Monday that profit rose 6 percent in its first half because a warmer-than-normal summer in Britain helped lift beer sales.

The brewer earned £154.5 million (\$237 million) in the six months to Oct. 29, up from £145.2 million a year earlier. Sales rose to £1.35 billion from £1.01 billion.

Scottish & Newcastle said its results for the full year would include charges of £150 million, with around £80 million of that for reorganization and £70 million to write down the value of assets.

It said the charges should result in annual savings of £75 million.

Scottish & Newcastle brews Newcastle Brown Ale, McEwans Lager and Youngers Ale and has British licensing agreements to produce Coors Extra Gold Lager. (APX, AP)



Very briefly:

- Crédit Foncier de France called off a takeover of the real-estate developer Immochem of France SA after regulatory authorities said the move could hurt IDP's minority shareholders.
 - Soedra Skogsaegarna AB, Mo Och Domsjö AB, SCA AB, Stora Cell AB and other Swedish forestry stocks fell on analysts' reports that the effective benchmark pulp price is \$925 a metric ton, down from \$1,000 on Friday.
 - Workers at Ringnes, a Norwegian brewery that lost a franchise to sell Coca-Cola Co. products in Sweden, announced a boycott of Coke products starting Dec. 18.
 - Karstadt AG, one of Germany's largest department-store chains, said it would buy a 25 percent stake in IPURI GmbH, a German clothing retailer.
 - Shell Petroleum NV, one of the holding companies of Royal Dutch/Shell Group, agreed with Perenco to sell all its share in NV Turkse Shell, which holds exploration acreage and producing assets in southeastern Turkey.
 - Deutsche Postbank AG expects 1995 net profit to rise to 200 million Deutsche marks (\$138 million) from 51 million DM a year earlier. The company cited cost-cutting measures and a new product range.
 - Kolbenschmidt AG's pretax profit rose to 63 million DM in the year ended in September from 14 million DM a year earlier, and the company cited good market development and cost-cutting measures. Sales rose 7 percent to 34 billion DM.
 - Philips Electronics NV's semiconductor division said its transistors and diodes product group is investing 65 million guilders (\$40.2 million) to expand production.
 - Investcorp, a Bahrain-based investment company, sold its 19.1 percent stake in TLG PLC, the holding company of Thorn Lighting Co. of Britain.
 - BTR PLC bought Signalling Control UK for £39.5 million (\$60.6 million). The business is one of the two signal and contract businesses formed as part of the privatization of state-owned
- APX, AP, AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters

Forte Plans Restaurant Spin-Off to Counter Bid

LONDON — Forte PLC, seeking to ward off a hostile £3.3 billion (\$5 billion) bid from Granada Group PLC, said Monday it would sell its restaurant division and its 68 percent stake in the Savoy hotel chain.

The move is Rocco Forte's latest counterattack in a bitter battle to keep control of the family-founded business. Granada wants to acquire Forte, the largest British hotelier, to bolster its leisure division, which includes Britain's third-largest catering business.

But Gerry Robinson, chairman of Granada, said the Forte plans were an

"admission of defeat" and would "do nothing" to solve the company's fundamental problems. He said those problems included declining earnings per share and net assets in the past five years, caused in part by the sale of cash-generative businesses.

Granada launched its assault on Forte on Nov. 22, offering four new Granada shares and £23.25 for every 15 Forte shares. Forte closed Monday at 339 pence, down 2, while Granada closed at 652, up 1.

Forte aims to group all its restaurants in a single independent company that will be floated on the London Stock

Exchange. Shareholders would receive one share in the company for each Forte share they hold.

The restaurant company will operate mainly in Britain and France and will include the Little Chef, Happy Eater, Welcome Break and Cote France.

Forte has not yet decided how it will dispose of its stake in Savoy Hotels PLC.

Mr. Forte called the sales a "natural step" in the company's plan to concentrate on its hotel business.

"For the past three years, the company has been strengthening its two main businesses," Mr. Forte said.

"This has been a major priority for the new management team. The demerger of the restaurants business is the natural next step in this process, which will create two focused companies each with very exciting prospects, providing pure investment opportunities."

The company said cashing out of Savoy would allow it to expand its Meriden hotel chain, which it bought from Air France in November 1994.

In a separate move, Forte over the weekend said it had sold its Lillywhites sports goods retailer for £28.5 million to Jeronimo Martins, a Portuguese retailer. (Reuters, APX, AFP, Bloomberg)

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 stock prices shown up to the closing on Wall Street.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125.12	+0.12
Microsoft	68.12	+0.12
Apple	54.12	+0.12
Oracle	42.12	+0.12
Sun	38.12	+0.12
HP	35.12	+0.12
Intel	32.12	+0.12
Motorola	28.12	+0.12
IBM	25.12	+0.12
Microsoft	22.12	+0.12
Apple	19.12	+0.12
Oracle	16.12	+0.12
Sun	13.12	+0.12
HP	10.12	+0.12
Intel	7.12	+0.12
Motorola	4.12	+0.12
IBM	1.12	+0.12
Microsoft	0.12	+0.12
Apple	0.12	+0.12
Oracle	0.12	+0.12
Sun	0.12	+0.12
HP	0.12	+0.12
Intel	0.12	+0.12
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Apple	0.12	+0.12
Oracle	0.12	+0.12
Sun	0.12	+0.12
HP	0.12	+0.12
Intel	0.12	+0.12
Motorola	0.12	+0.12
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Microsoft	0.12	+0.12
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Apple	0.12	+0.12
Oracle	0.12	+0.12
Sun	0.12	+0.12
HP	0.12	+0.12



SAUDI ARABIA

NEW CHALLENGES, FRESH APPROACHES

Saudi Arabia is at a turning point in its development.

Just as it seemed as though the kingdom was getting back on its economic feet and once again commanding international confidence after announcing a \$6 billion deal to buy new U.S.-made passenger jets, a bomb destroyed a U.S. military training facility in Riyadh, killing a number of personnel, including several Americans. The effects of last month's blast, which caught the security forces completely off-guard, reverberated beyond the Kingdom and the Gulf.

It has finally raised doubts about the mid-term internal stability of the country in the minds of international observers, as radical movements both at home and abroad now openly question the government's policies.

This year has seen major changes in Saudi Arabia, which is probably about to face one of the most critical periods in its socioeconomic development since the modern state was created in 1932 by King Ibn Saud. The situation has been exacerbated ever since the end of Desert Storm in 1991, when Saudi Arabia allowed the stationing of U.S. and other coalition troops on its soil and

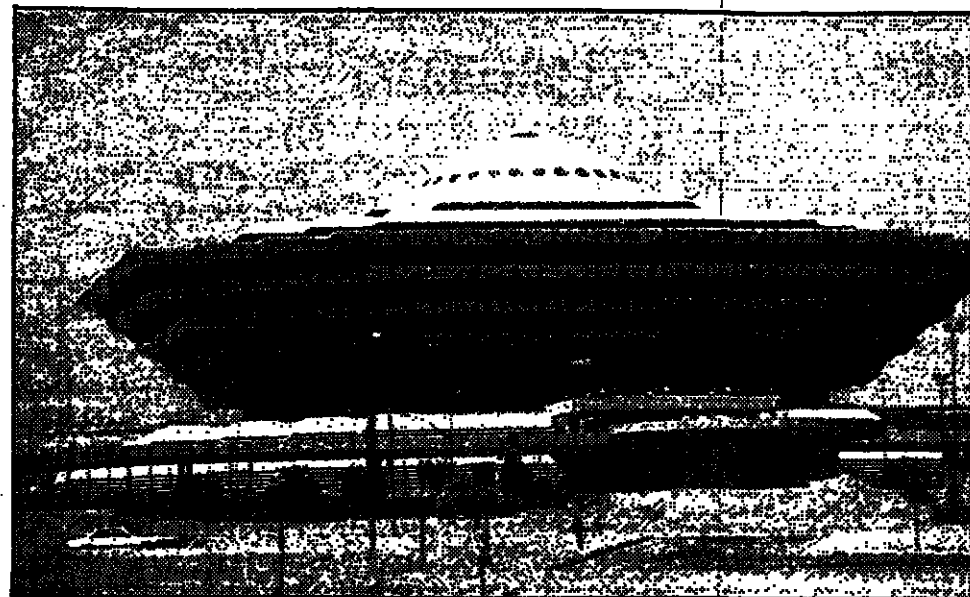
raised a war chest of more than \$55 billion to help free Kuwait from the Iraqis.

Oil and jobs

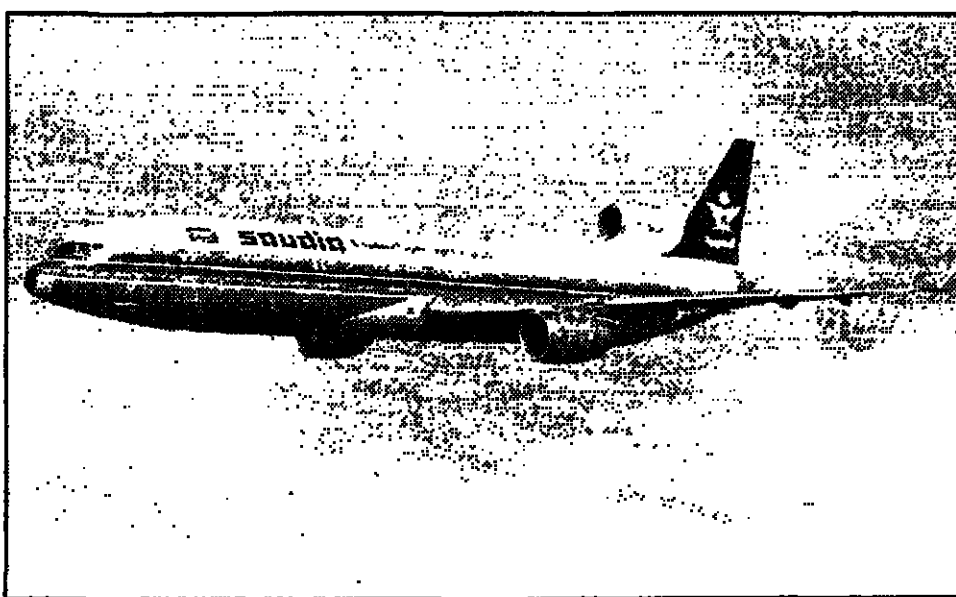
Although the kingdom has 25 percent of the world's oil resources and pumps an average of 8.3 million barrels of oil a day, lower world oil prices have made a dent in its annual revenues of approximately \$38 billion. A rapidly growing population, now said to be more than 17 million and expected to reach 20 million by the end of the decade, is causing severe problems on the employment front.

While immense efforts have been made to diversify the economy away from oil, employment has become a major issue, with a need to create at least 200,000 new jobs each year. Government subsidies to farmers and others are being reduced, there have been swinging increases in the costs of utility services and there is once again discussion about introducing new forms of indirect taxation. This has created severe tensions among the populace.

There are encouraging signs, however, that the government is trying to come to



The space-age style Ministry of the Interior building (above) — only slightly more futuristic than one of Saudia's wide-bodied jets. Sixty-one new planes are now on order.



grips with some of the problems. There has been an unprecedented cabinet reshuffle, a big shake-up in the civil service (it employs 3 million) and indications of more favorable economic progress in spite of lower per capita income (now about \$7,000) as well as a substantial rise in domestic debt to more than \$100 billion, according to the Washington-based Petroleum Finance Co. Hamad Saud Al-Sayari, governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), assured businessmen in an October address that the economy was healthy in spite of reports of a budget deficit, and there was little or no foreign debt. "Saudi Arabia... is still a substantial net creditor to the world," added the governor. Earlier this year, a \$4.5 billion sovereign loan to help pay Desert Storm costs was repaid.

Conditions for growth
Osama bin Jaafar bin Ibrahim Faqih, the newly appointed minister of com-

merce, has stated that the government will tackle budgetary issues, boost economic stability and create conditions for sustainable growth. He added: "The economy is looking up, the rial is stable, export earnings are rising and the trade-balance surplus is increasing."

On the down side, oil prices have leveled off at an average of well below \$20 a barrel, dashing hopes of any windfall oil revenues. Defense expenditures continue, in spite of some budget cuts, to top the \$100 billion mark over the last five years.

In the summer cabinet reshuffle, several familiar figures among the old guard, like Hisham M. Nazer, minister for petroleum and mineral resources, were swept aside. They have been replaced by a younger team of Western-educated technocrats who may have the drive and determination to roll back the carpet of bureaucracy, end interministerial wrangling and get on with the task of nudging the

kingdom forward into the 21st century.

New faces

King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud said of the ministerial upheaval: "The outgoing ministers performed their tasks so well and for such a long time that one thought they would be very hard to replace. But fortunately the kingdom is full of remarkably accomplished and trustworthy individuals."

One of them is Ali Naimi, the first Saudi-born president of Aramco, who replaces Hisham Nazer and Abdul-Aziz bin Abdullah Al-Khoweitar, who took over as minister of finance and the national economy following the resignation after only a few weeks of Solaiman Abdel Aziz Al-Solaim. Twenty members of the new cabinet have Ph.D.s, and are an average of 10 years younger than the outgoing "old guard." Times are clearly changing in the kingdom.

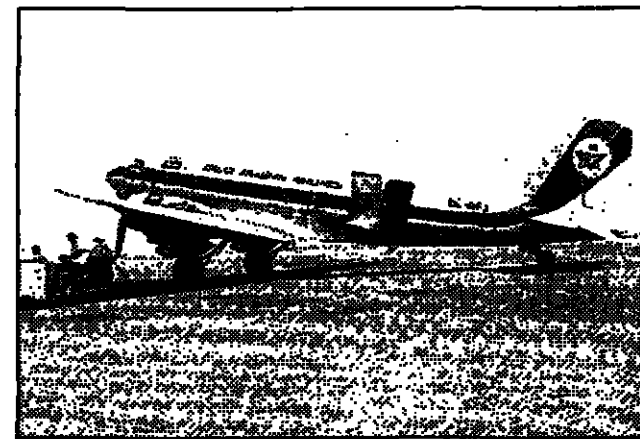
Lee Voysey

THE RISE OF SAUDIA: NOW SERVING 50 COUNTRIES

Franklin Roosevelt gave King Saud an airplane and started an international airline.

Fifty years ago, King Abdul Aziz bin Saud, the founder of modern Saudi Arabia, was given a single Douglas DC-3 aircraft, which was to be the start of the kingdom's national airline, Saudia. The Dakota was a gift from President Franklin Roosevelt. Today, the airline has more than 100 jets and has just finalized a \$6 billion contract to buy 61 new planes from Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. It is one of the biggest single orders in the history of aviation.

Saudia, one of the largest airlines in the world, serves more than 50 countries and carries around 12 million passengers a year. In recent years the company, which has moved into its new



Birth of an airline, 1945 — the first Dakota.

headquarters in Jeddah, has had both operational and economic difficulties.

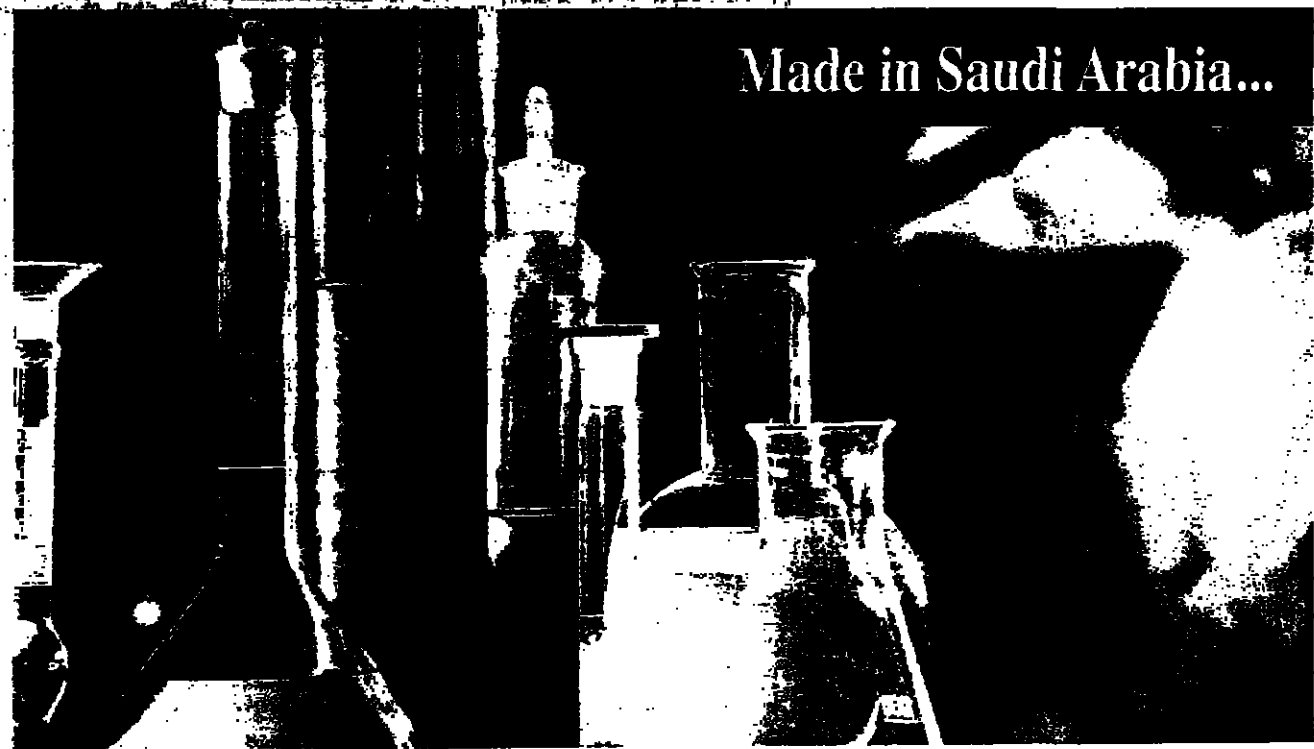
Last year, Khaled A. Ben-Bakr was appointed as the new director-general with

the task of reshaping the company for its jubilee year. He is credited with having helped push through the deal

Continued on page 20

"SAUDI ARABIA" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. Writers: Lee Voysey and Pamela Ann Smith are writers based in Britain, specializing in Middle Eastern issues. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mahler.

Made in Saudi Arabia...



In 1991 the Zamil Group exported to over 20 countries. Four years later, that number has more than doubled to 43 countries worldwide. Zamil Air-Conditioning, Zamil Steel and Zamil Plastics are just three of the Groups leading export companies.



Zamil Air Conditioners, which celebrates its 20th anniversary this year, has transformed itself from a maker of air conditioners to an autonomous, highly motivated, fully equipped manufacturing company. Zamil Plastics has, in less than 15 years, grown into a market leader in the manufacture of plastics for the world market while Zamil Steel has matured from a regional manufacturer to a global, customer-driven organisation marketing pre-engineered steel buildings worldwide.



Employing 10,000 people in many countries, the Group's aim is to provide a wide range of industrial, commercial and consumer products and to achieve excellence and efficiency in all areas in order to strengthen further its position in both local and international markets.



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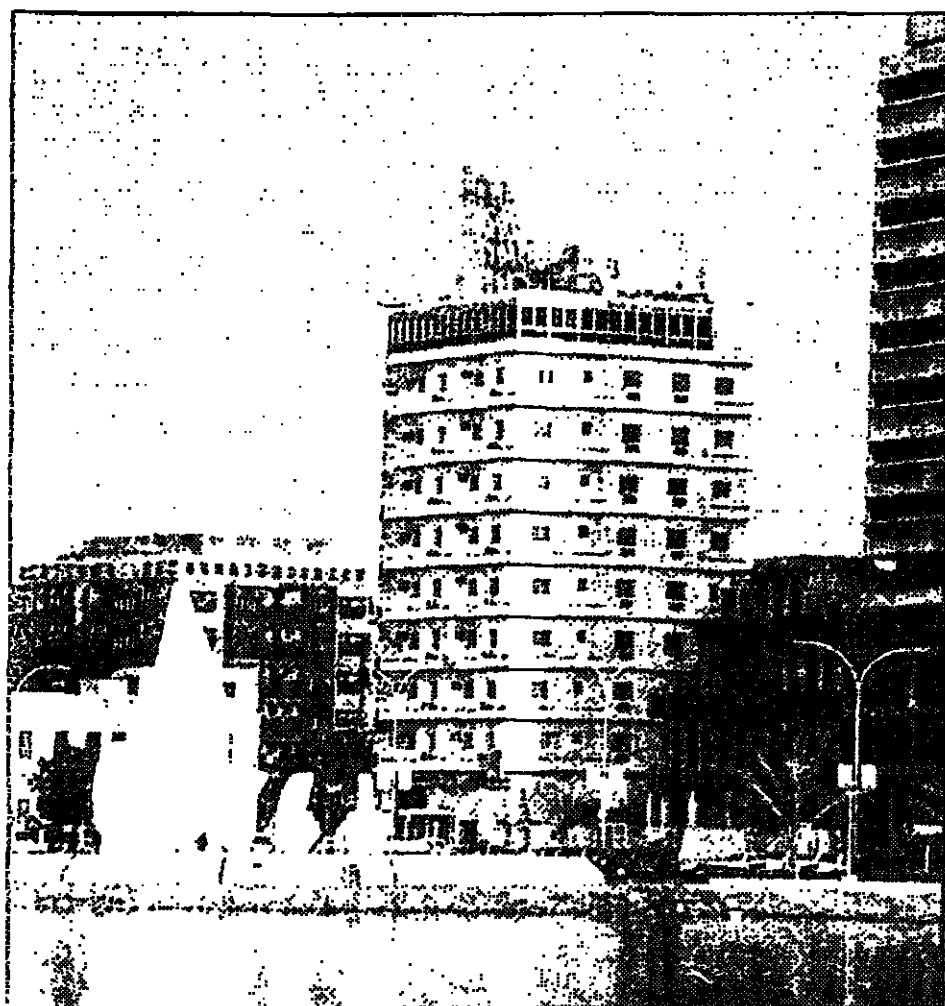
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S A U D I A R A B I A



On the waterfront in Jeddah: both business and the financial sector are diversifying.

BANKING: HIGHER PROFITS AND WIDER SCOPE

With Saudi Arabia's financial health improving, its banks are encountering new opportunities, particularly in the private sector.

Results for the first three quarters of this year, ending in September, show that the sector continues to expand, with profits generally showing increases above, or even well above, the norms elsewhere. The combined assets of the kingdom's 11 joint stock banks reached 266.4 billion riyals (\$71 billion) at the end of the period, just under 5 percent higher than the 253.8 billion riyals recorded at the end of September 1994. Together with those of the privately owned National Commercial Bank (NCB), which does not report interim results, the total assets of the sector could reach the equivalent of \$90 billion or more by the end of this year.

Strong gains

Although the sector has traditionally been led by institutions like the Saudi American Bank, Al-Rajhi Banking and Investment Corporation and Riyad Bank as well as NCB, both the Saudi Investment Bank (SIB) and the Saudi Cairo Bank (SCB) made especially strong gains this year. SIB reported that its total assets amounted to 7.8 billion riyals at the end of the third quarter, a rise of 25.8 percent in the preceding year. SCB's increased by 24.3 percent to 20.5 billion riyals.

Profits were also up, with both Al-Rajhi, which acts as an Islamic banking institution, and Riyad Bank showing particularly impressive performances. Al-Rajhi's

net earnings rose to 802.6 million riyals at the end of September, compared with 656.4 riyals a year earlier. This represented a rise of 22.3 percent, just ahead of Riyad Bank, where profits increased 22.2 percent to reach 683 million riyals, compared with 559 million riyals at the end of September 1994.

In contrast, two both Saudi American Bank (Samba) and the Arab National Bank (ANB) showed declining earnings for the period, with Samba down by 2.9 percent and ANB by 4.7 percent. Both, however, remain among the best-performing banks in the kingdom in terms of return on equity (ROE) and return on assets (ROA). The latest comparable figures available show that in 1994 Samba recorded a remarkable ROE of 27.91 percent and an equally healthy ROA of 2.33 percent. For ANB, the respective figures were 16.1 percent and 1.32 percent. Both are well above the levels reported by many larger banks in the world's major money centers.

Fruits of development

While the past few years have seen the sector profit from providing funds to the Saudi government in the form of development bonds and from a rapid growth in loans to customers, these activities have lost some of their luster. Government borrowing to finance its deficits is straining bank bal-

ance sheets already loaded with such paper, as are rising international interest rates.

Instead, analysts say that future opportunities are likely to come from providing loans to the private sector for new manufacturing ventures and infrastructural projects such as power and water, as well as from the capital markets. Lending to private industry, they note, will need to increase as government subsidies are lowered, as well as to overcome short-term cash-flow problems caused by late government payments. In addition, the growth of new small and medium-sized enterprises, many of which are already expanding their exports to the region, is opening up new opportunities for a vari-

ety of corporate banking activities.

The provision of project finance for infrastructure is also expected to increase substantially as the government looks for other ways to reduce its expenditure. With demand for both electricity and desalinated water rising rapidly, analysts say the government could be looking for finance to build projects in these areas worth some \$10 billion by the end of the century. While progress has been slow so far, the banks are anticipating a greater role for the private sector in the construction, financing and operation of these projects.

Moves toward privatization should also contribute to a rise in the local stock

market and in capital market activity in general. "Banks should take advantage of the intended privatization program to grow their markets and introduce more creative financing," maintains Saud Saleh al-Saleh, general manager of SIB. "They shouldn't be followers but originators in developing the capital market, providing a vehicle for the growth of the private sector."

As many bankers in the kingdom are aware, these opportunities also bring new challenges. Foremost among these is the need for sophisticated management capable of assessing risk and of operating in a highly competitive environment, both regionally and globally.

Pamela Ann Smith

STOCK MARKET: THIRSTY FOR SHARES

The Saudi stock market continues to attract substantial investment, although those outside the kingdom are still awaiting confirmation that both privatization and an opening to foreign involvement is going ahead. Reforms to improve trading procedures are also being considered as part of an effort to make the exchange more attractive to both individual and institutional investors.

A shortage of liquidity in the market,

however, has held back growth, analysts say, with the result that some observers do not expect the current performance to improve further until more shares become available. This in turn is fueling pressure on the government to move ahead quickly with its promised program of privatization.

According to a recent study carried out by the Chamber of Commerce & Industry in the Eastern Province, the government holds almost 280 million shares, representing just under 42 percent of the total number of listed equities. In terms of value, the state's holdings amount to 44 percent of the total shares available for trading.

As the Chamber notes, "These figures reflect the profound impact the government privatization move is bound to have on the share market."

F.A.S.

COMPANY UPDATES

• **AMCO:** New factory. Health care, medical products and pharmaceuticals are big business in Saudi Arabia, which is one of the largest consumers of these items in the Middle East. The local market is estimated to be worth between \$1 billion and \$2 billion annually. Several new manufacturing plants are under construction in the kingdom. Taylor Woodrow International of Britain is building a \$26 million factory for the Al-Haya Medical Co., part of the AMCO group in Riyadh. One of the main partners is the Aggad Investment Company.

Khalid W. Kayali, deputy managing director of Al-Haya, says the plant is being constructed at the Second Industrial City, and will include a processing and bottling line and a warehouse. The total area of the site is 15,000 square meters. Production is expected to begin by June of next year. The factory will be operated by

Medical and Cosmetics Products, part of the AMCO group, and hopes to be manufacturing about 120 different pharmaceutical products. These will include ointments, suppositories, syrups, creams, ointments, gels and gelatin and possibly antibiotics.

• **NSCSA:** Customized shipping. The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia, which was established in 1979, is now one of the largest fleet operators in the world, with ships ranging from roll-on-roll-off container vessels to special product carriers.

It is also a major shareholder in several associated companies. One of them, National Chemical Carriers (NCC), founded in 1990, operates 11 chemical tankers with a total of 270,000 deadweight tonnage. Nine are operated under a pool agreement with the Norwegian company Stori, making it the second-largest petro-

chemical carrier in the world. NCC is now increasing its fleet of new chemical carriers.

Since December last year, two tankers have already been launched, and a third is due for delivery next year. This will bring the total number of NCC's tankers to 14, which increases the total deadweight tonnage to 380,000 tons.

NSCSA is also having five VLCCs (very large crude carriers) built in Japan by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. These will have a number of special safety features, including a double-skin hull around the fuel tank structure. Each ship will be able to carry 2.1 million barrels of crude oil — four vessels could carry the whole of one day's oil production in the kingdom.

• **A.H. Al-Zamil Group:** A Family Affair. "Strength through diversity" has been the key to the growth of the A.H. Al-Zamil Group, one of the

kingdom's leading industrial and commercial groups. It was founded in the 1930s by Abdullah Hamad Al-Zamil, and today 10 of his sons are directors of the group, which employs more than 10,000.

Al-Zamil's main activities range from manufacturing air-conditioners to food processing, plastics, steel fabrication, stained glass production and travel services. Through many international affiliate organizations it is also involved in banking, industrial investment, petrochemicals, paint, vegetable oil production, fencing systems and packaging.

With the development of industrialization during the 1970s, the company has grown rapidly, and there has been a surge of further activity since 1991. At that time, the Al-Zamil group exported to more than 20 countries; now the number has risen to 43 countries worldwide.

L.V.

THE RISE OF SAUDIA

Continued from page 19

for the purchase of the new aircraft, which was finalized last month by Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, the Saudi defense and aviation minister.

New equipment

U.S. President Bill Clinton was presented with a copy of the contract order for 61 planes. These include five 747s and 23 777s from Boeing, and 29 MD-90s and four MD-11 freight carriers from McDonnell Douglas. The engines will be supplied by Pratt and Whitney in Connecticut and General Electric in Ohio. Delivery of the aircraft will start in 1997 and continue through 2002.

Aviation has played a key role in the development of the kingdom, which until a generation ago had few roads, leaving much of the country geographically isolated. Back in 1933, the Arabian Oil Company, the forerunner of today's Saudi Aramco, brought a small Fairchild 71 into the kingdom to use for survey work. King Saud immediately realized how useful a plane could be in establishing communications, but World War II intervened.

First international flight In 1945, following the gift of the first Dakota, two more were acquired; the following year the Saudi Arabian Airlines Corporation was established. In October 1946, the first official international flight — to Palestine — took place. Since then, the company has gone from strength to strength.

Today, Saudia is a multi-

national force employing a total of about 24,000 people around the world. In addition to its international ser-



Saudia's director-general, Khalid A. Ben-Bakr.

vices, it operates a very extensive domestic network covering about 24 destinations throughout the kingdom.

Some of the airports in Saudi Arabia are among the finest in the world, having been designed to serve rapidly growing international traffic. Much of the credit for their design and construction goes to U.S. Bechtel and its local partner, the Olayan Corporation, which played an important role in developing the kingdom's infrastructure as well as its oil industry.

The airports at Riyadh, the capital, and Jeddah are centers of excellence in the aviation world. A third major airport has recently been completed at Dhahran in the Eastern Province. Special terminals have also been built at the international airports in order to accommodate the millions of pilgrims who visit the kingdom each year.

L.V.

AMCO

AL-HAYA MEDICAL COMPANY



AMCO has a 28 year history of excellence in the distribution of Pharmaceuticals and Toiletries throughout the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

EXPANDING FOR THE FUTURE

AMCO having played an important role in the industrialisation of the Pharmaceuticals industry are now looking ahead and planning to open a major manufacturing facility in Riyadh in 1997 for the production of Pharmaceuticals and Toiletries.

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MCPC

MEDICAL & COSMETIC PRODUCTS COMPANY

"MCPC is a limited Saudi partnership with major shareholders being Al-Haya Medical Company and The Aggad Investment Company.

The planned start of production operation of the new extensive factory is in February 1997 and will produce more than 100 pharmaceutical products, in all pharmaceutical forms, with the exception of injectables.

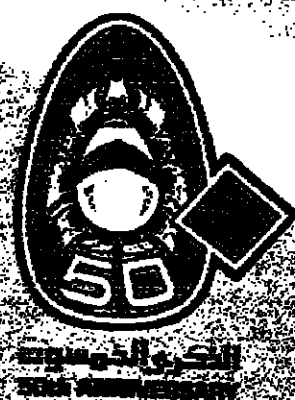
A number of leading pharmaceutical companies have already signed or are negotiating contracts to assist in the production of their leading brands.

The factory is being built according to the highest standards in accordance with GMP rules and FDS requirements."

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Fifty years of excellence and progress



Saudia has come a long way since it acquired its first aircraft, a DC-3, fifty years ago.

Today, with a fleet that has grown to 106 aircraft and a network of more than 70 destinations, Saudia is one of the world's leading airlines, carrying over 12 million passengers and 210 million kilograms of cargo each year.

Throughout its fifty years, Saudia has played an important role in the development of Saudi Arabia, connecting its various cities and providing business links with the outside world.

As it flies into the next century, it

is determined to further enhance its services by upgrading its fleet, keeping up with the latest technological trends and maintaining its exemplary record of friendly and efficient in-flight services, award-winning cuisine and outstanding on-time performance.

A fitting goal as it celebrates fifty
years of being Proud to serve You.

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Monday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market
terms of dollar value, updated twice
The Associated Press.

[illegible]

Age	Sex	Height	Weight	B.C.	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
17	M	5' 10"	170	22	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450
18	M	5' 10"	170	23	260	285	310	335	360	385	410	435	460
19	M	5' 10"	170	24	270	295	320	345	370	395	420	445	470
20	M	5' 10"	170	25	280	305	330	355	380	405	430	455	480
21	M	5' 10"	170	26	290	315	340	365	390	415	440	465	490
22	M	5' 10"	170	27	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500
23	M	5' 10"	170	28	310	335	360	385	410	435	460	485	510
24	M	5' 10"	170	29	320	345	370	395	420	445	470	495	520
25	M	5' 10"	170	30	330	355	380	405	430	455	480	505	530
26	M	5' 10"	170	31	340	365	390	415	440	465	490	515	540
27	M	5' 10"	170	32	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550
28	M	5' 10"	170	33	360	385	410	435	460	485	510	535	560
29	M	5' 10"	170	34	370	395	420	445	470	495	520	545	570
30	M	5' 10"	170	35	380	405	430	455	480	505	530	555	580
31	M	5' 10"	170	36	390	415	440	465	490	515	540	565	590
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39	M	5' 10"	170	44	470	495	520	545	570	595	620	645	670
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47	M	5' 10"	170	52	550	575	600	625	650	675	700	725	750
48	M	5' 10"	170	53	560	585	610	635	660	685	710	735	760
49	M	5' 10"	170	54	570	595	620	645	670	695	720	745	770
50	M	5' 10"	170	55	580	605	630	655	680	705	730	755	780
51	M	5' 10"	170	56	590	615	640	665	690	715	740	765	

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

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Altitude	Latitude	Longitude	Time	Wind	Temp	Humidity	Pressure	Clouds	Remarks
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1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	0700	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	0800	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	0900	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	1000	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	1100	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	1200	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	1300	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	1400	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	1500	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
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1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	1700	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	1800	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	1900	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	2000	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	2100	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	2200	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	2300	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	2400	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	2500	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	2600	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	2700	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	2800	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	2900	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain
1000	10° 15' N	101° 15' E	3000	10	25	85	1010	10	Light rain

December 4, 1995

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its goals and if the data collected is reliable and valid. They also want to know if the study has contributed to the field of research and if it has provided any new insights or findings.

After you hear the tone, press "start" on machine and replace the handset. Your

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nes.

Redskins Complete Unlikely Sweep

The Associated Press
Norv Turner did it before, but had a hard time convincing his Washington Redskins they could do it again. Sweeping Dallas is no small feat these days. The last time it happened was 1990 when the Cowboys finished 7-9 and lost twice to both the New York Giants and Philadelphia Eagles.

Turner, however, has a unique advantage — he taught the Cowboys' offense just about everything it knows, serving as offensive coordinator from 1990 until he took over the Redskins last season.

"If there were 53 guys in this state who thought we would win, they were all in our

NFL ROUNDUP

locker room, and I'm not sure about all of them," Turner said after the Redskins, a 17-point underdog, beat the Cowboys, 24-17, on Sunday for the rare series sweep.

"This win reinforced our program."

It also stilled the Cowboys' bid to clinch a playoff berth and may be a factor in their drive for the home-field advantage throughout the postseason. On Oct. 1, it was Washington 27, Dallas 23.

Terry Allen ran for 98 yards and two TDs and a surprisingly composed Heath Shuler threw for another as Turner's troops controlled the tempo and the defense held off Troy Aikman, Emmitt Smith and Michael Irvin.

"We didn't deserve to win right from the beginning," Dallas coach, Barry Switzer, said. "They ran the ball on us through huge caverns. Why wouldn't we be focused? This was a very important game. Now we have to win the next three games."

While the Cowboys were humbled, Pittsburgh and Kansas City clinched division titles. The Steelers won the American Football Conference Central as they beat Houston and the Chiefs took the AFC West with a victory over Oakland.

49ers 27, Bills 17 In San Francisco, Lee Woodall turned the game around in the third quarter when he scooped up a fumble and ran 96 yards for a TD as San Francisco won its fourth in a row.

With the score tied 10-10 and the Bills with a first-and-goal at the one-yard line, linebacker Gary Plummer forced a fumble by Derrick Holmes with a devastating hit and Woodall did the rest.

San Francisco's top-ranked defense forced five Buffalo turnovers, with

Woodall leading the way with 10 tackles, a sack and two fumble recoveries.

Seattle 26, Eagles 14 In Seattle, Todd Peterson had a career-best four field goals as Philadelphia lost for the second time in nine games. Seattle won its fourth game in the last five.

Browns 31, Jaguars 23 John Elway was 22 of 34 for 286 yards and four TDs as Denver overcame several special teams' mistakes. Jacksonville got a 94-yard kickoff return for a TD when Desmond Howard ran nine yards and then threw across the field to Jimmy Smith, who went the remaining 85 yards. Denver is tied with Indianapolis and Miami for the final two AFC wild-card slots.

Chargers 31, Browns 13 In San Diego, Aaron Hayden, the rookie replacing the injured Natrone Means, rushed 32 times for 127 yards and his first two NFL touchdowns as San Diego won for the second time in six days. Cleveland lost its fifth straight.

In games reported in Monday's early editions:

Dolphins 21, Falcons 20 Irving Fryar juggled and then caught Dan Marino's 21-yard touchdown pass with 11 seconds left, giving the Miami Dolphins and their beleaguered coach, Don Shula, a victory over the stunned Atlanta Falcons.

The Dolphins rallied from a 20-9 deficit with two touchdowns in the last eight minutes, and Marino drove them 72 yards in the final 1:49 for the winning score.

The victory ended a three-game losing streak for the Dolphins. The comeback could also, at least for the moment, quiet critics who have argued that Shula should quit.

Packers 24, Bengals 10 In Green Bay, Wisconsin, Brett Favre threw three touchdowns in Green Bay's victory over Cincinnati. He completed 31 of 43 passes for 339 yards, his fifth 300-yard game this year and the 10th of his career. Favre's performance against the Bengals put the Packers alone in first place in the NFC Central in December for the first time since 1972.

Saints 31, Patriots 17 Jim Everett's touchdown passes of 50 yards to Quinn Early and 69 yards to Lorenzo Neal, and Mario Bates' 66-yard run lifted the visiting Saints over New England. It was the fifth victory in six games for New Orleans.

Steelers 21, Oilers 7 In Pittsburgh, Neil O'Donnell threw two touchdown passes on an otherwise off day as the Steelers wrapped

up their third AFC Central championship in coach Bill Cowher's four seasons by beating Houston. Despite throwing his first three interceptions in a month, O'Donnell found Yancey Thigpen and Mark Bruener on first-half touchdown passes.

Rams 23, Jets 20 Isaac Bruce broke free for two third-down touchdown receptions in St. Louis's victory. Bruce, the league's leading receiver in passing yardage, was blanketed by cornerback Aaron Glenn and wasn't a factor for nearly three quarters. After the Jets made it 14-13 on Nick Lowery's 23-yard field goal early in the fourth quarter, Greg Robinson's 37-yard run set up Rypien's second TD pass to Bruce.

Panthers 13, Colts 10 Derwin Gray's face-mask penalty set up a 38-yard field goal by John Kasay with eight seconds left, giving Carolina a victory over Indianapolis — the Panthers' sixth of the season. The Colts played most of the second half without Jim Harbaugh, the NFL's top-rated passer. Harbaugh was sacked six times before leaving in the third quarter with a sprained right knee. His replacement, Paul Johnson, also struggled, allowing the Panthers (6-7) to double the record for victories by an expansion team.

Vikings 31, Buccaneers 17 Cris Carter and Amp Lee provided the offense and Minnesota's defense had eight sacks as the Vikings defeated Tampa Bay in Minneapolis. Trent Dilfer, sacked six times, was ejected in the third quarter for fighting with the All-Pro tackle John Randle.

Assault With Battery: Raiders Are the Hosts From Hell

Los Angeles Times Service
OAKLAND — The good people of Oakland attacked the Kansas City Chiefs first. They chased their team buses into a stadium tunnel Sunday morning bearing gifts of garbage, water balloons and a Steve Bono doll hanging from a noose.

The Oakland Raiders struck next, scoring a touchdown with the game only 61 seconds old, knocking Bono, the Chiefs' quarterback, from the field minutes later. They danced and premeditated thousands of taunts pleading for more pain.

Yet it is the Chiefs who have everybody surrounded. It is the Chiefs who were the tough guys, the intimidating guys. It is the Chiefs who are the American Football Con-



Kansas City safety Brian Washington bringing down the Raiders' tight end Kerry Cash in the Chiefs' 29-23 victory.

ference West champions after a 29-23 victory before 53,930 in Oakland Alameda County Coliseum. The Chiefs have beaten the Raiders 12 of the last 13 meetings in what — with the demise of the Cleveland Browns-Pittsburgh Steelers series — has become football's most heartfelt rivalry.

"There is animosity between these teams, real animosity," Phillips said. "In achieving football's best record at 11-2, the Chiefs proved they can take a punch. And a kick. And a grab of the face mask. And a knee to the groin. And a double-A battery to the back. And a piece of fruit off the helmet. And a cup of beer down the shirt."

The Raiders and their fans were the hosts from hell, with the team racking up 105

yards of penalties while the crowd pelted the Chiefs with a catalogue's worth of items. "I came down to the field with about seven minutes left and the first thing I thought of was, 'What am I doing here without a helmet?'" said Carl Peterson, the Kansas City general manager, who saved a battery as a souvenir.

The Chiefs countered with defense and a running back named Marcus Allen. The defense forced three lost fumbles and two interceptions, and caused Oakland's quarterback, Vince Evans, to commit turnovers on four straight drives in the second half.

Allen did what he usually does against a team that kicked him out three years ago. He ran them into the ground, set records,

then denied that any of it mattered. Although after gaining 157 yards while becoming the first player to record 10,000 rushing and 5,000 yards pass receiving, Allen could not fool his teammates.

"It's like he wants to always put it in their face," the defensive end Neil Smith said. Allen said, "Every time I reach a milestone, it seems like it's against this team. I don't know if there is some sort of justice there or what."

Yet these are not the Oakland Raiders of everyone's fond memories. Art Shell, the Chiefs' offensive line coach and former Raider great, spent the game dodging fruit and batteries. "These aren't the people I remember," he said.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

CONFERENCE	TEAM	W	L	PCT	GB
ATLANTIC	Orlando	12	4	.750	0
	Miami	11	3	.786	1
	New York	12	4	.750	1
	New Jersey	7	6	.538	5
	Washington	6	9	.400	6
	Boston	5	9	.357	6
	Philadelphia	2	12	.143	10
	Charlotte	1	15	.063	11
CENTRAL	Chicago	13	3	.807	0
	Atlanta	12	4	.750	1
	Cleveland	7	9	.438	6
	Indiana	7	10	.413	7
	Charlotte	7	10	.413	7
	Detroit	6	9	.400	8
	Toronto	6	11	.353	8
	Minnesota	5	10	.333	9
WESTERN	Utah	12	4	.750	0
	Houston	12	4	.750	0
	San Antonio	9	9	.500	3
	Dallas	9	9	.500	3
	Denver	5	9	.357	6
	Memphis	3	11	.214	8
	Vancouver	2	15	.119	10
	Portland	1	16	.063	11

THE AP TOP 25

Rank	Team	W	L	PCT
1	Kansas (10)	10	0	1.000
2	Villanova (10)	10	0	1.000
3	Northeastern (10)	10	0	1.000
4	Arizona (10)	10	0	1.000
5	Kentucky (10)	10	0	1.000
6	Georgia Tech (10)	10	0	1.000
7	Connecticut (10)	10	0	1.000
8	Wake Forest (10)	10	0	1.000
9	Illinois (10)	10	0	1.000
10	North Carolina (10)	10	0	1.000

THE AP TOP 25

Rank	Team	W	L	PCT
1	Nebraska (10)	10	0	1.000
2	Florida (10)	10	0	1.000
3	Northwestern (10)	10	0	1.000
4	Ohio St. (10)	10	0	1.000
5	Tennessee (10)	10	0	1.000
6	Michigan (10)	10	0	1.000
7	Colorado (10)	10	0	1.000
8	Florida St. (10)	10	0	1.000
9	Kansas St. (10)	10	0	1.000
10	Virginia Tech (10)	10	0	1.000

THE AP TOP 25

Rank	Team	W	L	PCT
1	Nebraska (10)	10	0	1.000
2	Florida (10)	10	0	1.000
3	Northwestern (10)	10	0	1.000
4	Ohio St. (10)	10	0	1.000
5	Tennessee (10)	10	0	1.000
6	Michigan (10)	10	0	1.000
7	Colorado (10)	10	0	1.000
8	Florida St. (10)	10	0	1.000
9	Kansas St. (10)	10	0	1.000
10	Virginia Tech (10)	10	0	1.000

TRANSITIONS

Rank	Team	W	L	PCT
1	Nebraska (10)	10	0	1.000
2	Florida (10)	10	0	1.000
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MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

Rank	Team	W	L	PCT
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CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
1 Measure of worth they say
5 Five-card game
9 Model wood

- 14 Sit lit
15 Monsieur Huet, in person
16 Separate
17 Novelist Jaffe
18 Beyond the horizon

- 19 Maritime
20 Film starring 26-Across
21 Architect I. M.
22 Averted
23 Legal thing
24 Punch in Singapore, maybe
25 Lawn base
26 "boy!"
27 Lawyer's grp.
28 Sen. Thurmond
29 Piccadilly Circus
30 "Knock it off!"
31 Old comedy team
32 Let up
33 Cry from a ship
34 Pivot
35 This can be bottomless
36 About (legal phrase)
37 London's Big
38 Title for a rabbit
39 Taro dish
40 The sun
41 TV show with one of 46-Across
42 Blue Grotto Isle
43 Beauty — the eye

- 2 Home sweet home
3 Mokai porch
4 Walter's burden
5 Averted
6 William Howard and Robert A.
7 Area code 801
8 Telephone book
9 Chicago product
10 Swiftly
11 Wash
12 Macdonald Mimes
13 Eur.-N.A. divider
14 Bouquet
15 Holtzman's Rizzo
16 Not at
17 Shady spot
18 Egyptian solar disk
19 McEnroe rival
20 "right up!"
21 Bangkok native
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193 Egyptian solar disk
194 McEnroe rival
19

SPORTS

WORLD ROUNDUP



Robin Smith avoiding a fast ball as England batted to a draw.

England Holds On

CRICKET England's captain, Michael Atherton, made an unbeaten 185 to save the second test Monday against South Africa in Johannesburg. His innings lasted nearly two days, spanning 644 minutes.

Set 479 to win, England played for a draw and lost just one wicket on the last day, Robin Smith, finishing on 351 for five. Jack Russell batted for 276 minutes for just 29 runs.

* Pakistan salvaged some pride by beating Australia by 74 runs in the final test Monday after a mesmerizing performance by the spinner Mushtaq Ahmed, who took four wickets as Australia collapsed for 172 in their second innings in Sydney. (Reuters)

New Stadium for Detroit

BASEBALL The Detroit City Council approved spending \$40 million of the city's money to help build a new downtown stadium for the Detroit Tigers. The deal would commit the Tigers to staying in Detroit until at least 2033. (AP)

Canadiens Suspend Roy

HOCKEY Patrick Roy, the Montreal Canadiens goaltender, was suspended by the team and offered for trade. Roy was unhappy with Mario Tremblay, the new coach, who left him in the game in a 11-1 defeat of Detroit. Roy reportedly told Ronald Corey, the club president: "It's either him or me." Roy is one of the highest-paid players in the National Hockey League and a three-time winner of the Vezina Trophy for the best goalie. (AP)

Robinson and Orioles Part

BASEBALL The Baltimore Orioles have refused to renew the contract of Frank Robinson, the assistant general manager. Robinson has spent 19 years in the organization as a player, manager and front office executive. (AP)

French Experts Decide

SOCCER The stadium being built near Paris for the 1998 World Cup is to be called Stade de France, the French sports minister, Guy Drut, said on Monday.

Drut said many names had been considered by a panel of 14 experts. The most popular public choice was to name the stadium after Michel Platini, the former French captain, but Platini rejected the idea. (Reuters)

Orlando Finds Road Still Full of Bumps

The Associated Press
The Orlando Magic is finding the road rough again this season.

Last season, the team's sparkling 39-2 home record was in stark contrast with its 18-23 road mark, and this season seems to be shaping up similarly. Losing 90-82 at Portland on Sunday night, Orlando dropped to 3-4 on the road.

The expansion Vancouver Grizzlies can't win anywhere. With their 15th straight defeat, 109-95, to Milwaukee, they

NBA ROUNDUP

are only five losses short of the National Basketball Association record for consecutive losses.

Orlando, coming off a 109-106 loss Saturday night at Sacramento, shot poorly. Randolph Childress, a Portland rookie, hit four out of six three-point shots as the Trail Blazers stopped the Magic, whose point total was a season low.

The Blazers had a 67-31 advantage in rebounds but still trailed much of the game until they had a 15-0 run to take an 84-71 lead on Clifford Robinson's 15-footer.

"I don't remember being beat that bad on the boards," Orlando's coach, Brian Hill, said. "They're a big team, working hard on the boards, and they're one of the best rebounding teams in the league."

Robinson scored 22 points and Aaron McKie 17 for Portland. Dennis Scott and Horace Grant had 20 each for the Magic. Afernee Hardaway scored 15 points, but was only 6 for 18. Nick Anderson was just 1 for 11 and Scott 7 for 22.

Bucks 108, Grizzlies 95 Vancouver opened the season with two straight victories, but is now approaching the record of 20 consecutive losses set by Philadelphia (1973) and Dallas (1993).

Vin Baker paced the visiting Bucks, scoring 12 of his 27 points in the third quarter and finishing with 15 rebounds. Glenn Robinson added 22 points, including 12 of 12 from the line.

Heat 112, Raptors 94 Miami won its fifth straight as Alonzo Mourning scored nine points during a 13-point fourth-quarter run. Mourning, 12 for 12 from the free-throw line, was perfect in a 13-point first half, making all four shots and all five free-throw attempts.

He was held scoreless in the third quarter, but scored 15 points in the fourth, helping the Heat stop the Raptors' four-game home winning streak.

Knicks 107, Bulls 83 New York held Washington to a season low, beating the Bulls for the 15th straight time.

Anthony Mason had 19 points and 11 rebounds, making 6 of 10 field goals.

Charles Oakley added 16 points and 16 rebounds for the host Knicks, who have won seven of nine. Derek Harper had 14 while leading New York's fast break.

Georghe Muresan's 14 points led Washington.

Cavaliers 108, Mavericks 107 Chris Mills scored all 22 of his points after halftime, sending the game into overtime with a clutch three-pointer.

Mills' shot with 9.9 seconds left in regulation tied the score at 103. He also got the last rebound of overtime, helping Cleveland to its fifth victory in six games.

Jamal Mashburn, who led visiting Dallas with 28 points, had a chance to win the game in regulation, but his 18-foot baseline jumper was long as the buzzer sounded.

The teams exchanged baskets in overtime until Dan Majerle's layup with two minutes left put Cleveland ahead for good at 108-106.

Lakers 104, Pacers 98 Elden Campbell broke a 91-91 tie with four straight points in the final 2:20 and Nick Van Exel scored 26 points for the Lakers.

Campbell made two free throws and a basket and Van Exel scored five straight to put the Lakers ahead 100-91 with 37.2 seconds remaining. Cedric Ceballos had 19 points and a career-high six steals.

Dale Davis led the Pacers with 21 points. Reggie Miller was held to eight points.



Vlade Divac of the Los Angeles Lakers driving to the basket between Antonio Davis, left, and Rick Smith of the Indiana Pacers, who lost, 104-96.

Flyers Doom Bruins, 6-1, for 8th Straight

Reuters
Mikael Renberg and John LeClair had two goals and an assist each to lead the Philadelphia Flyers to their eighth straight victory, 6-1, over the Boston Bruins.

The "Legion of Doom" line — Eric Lindros centering Renberg and LeClair —

NHL ROUNDUP

combined for four goals and four assists for Philadelphia in Sunday's game.

"Eric didn't score today, but he set up a lot of plays for me and John," said Renberg. "To play with him when he's hungry, you can't ask for any more in a line-mate."

Penguins 5, Lightning 4 In Tampa, Florida, Jaromir Jagr's league-leading 73d goal with 6:25 left in the second period snuffed a tie as Pittsburgh blew a three-goal advantage but came back for a victory over Tampa Bay, extending its victory streak to five games.

With Tampa Bay on the power play, Mario Lemieux stole a pass along the right boards and gave a centering pass to Jagr, who deflected the puck past the Lightning's goaltender, J.C. Bergeron. Lemieux had four assists and moved into 16th place on the all-time points list with 1,268.

Jets 5, Flames 2 A Keith Tkachuk snapped a tie late in the second period and Eddie Olczyk added two third period insurance goals, as Winnipeg snapped visiting Calgary's three-game unbeaten streak.

Tkachuk netted his 14th goal with 1:53 left in the second period on a 20-foot shot from the left face-off circle to make it 3-2. Assists on the goal went to Teemu Selanne and Alexei Zhamnov.

Stars 7, Avalanche 6 In Denver, Kevin Hatcher's sixth goal with 3:52 left lifted Dallas to victory over Colorado, which suffered its first loss at home. Hatcher took a pass and skated behind the net and poked a shot past Avalanche goaltender Stéphane Fiset.

The Russian Capitalists Who Wish to Remain Read

By Robert Edelman
New York Times Service

IN 1990, Vladimir Titorenko was a leading writer for the national sports daily in Russia, Sovetskii Sport. But as he began to write positive reports about the National Basketball Association, he faced increasing disapproval from hard-line editors, who were more interested in pushing coverage of the Olympic sports favored by the state: track and field, weight lifting and archery.

The deputy director of Sovetskii Sport, Vladimir Kuchmi, had been experiencing similar frustration. So that spring he raised the idea of starting a politically independent sports daily and invited Titorenko to join him.

In July 1991, a few weeks before the inept hard-line coup that marked the beginning of the end of the old Soviet Union, 12 of Sovetskii Sport's most popular writers left en masse to start the new paper. They were taking a personal and professional risk. Sovetskii Sport was not just the most popular sports daily in the USSR, it was the country's only sports daily.

To distinguish the new paper from Sovetskii Sport, its founders promised to emphasize sports with the largest audiences — soccer, hockey and basketball — and relegate the more obscure sports to

occasional articles. The quest seemed hopeless. But today their paper, Sport Ekspres, is one of the most successful dailies in Russia, with a circulation well above 800,000.

While the editors are reluctant to discuss financial details, they say that most issues sell out and that the daily rate for a full-page advertisement is \$24,000 — though, like their Western counterparts, they offer discounts to good customers.

"Our reasons for quitting were not simply political but professional," said Kuchmi, 46, who is editor in chief of Sport Ekspres. "Sovetskii Sport was a small newspaper, only four pages. One page was official party news, another physical culture. A third was articles pirated from the foreign press. There was only one page of sports news for fans: one page for journalists to work in a normal professional manner."

Sport Ekspres began publishing three days before the August coup. Kuchmi had used personal contacts to get a low-interest six-month loan of three million rubles (\$160,000) from the Commercial-Industrial Bank of the Russian Republic. The founders bought computers, telephones and newspaper and started to work in one another's kitchens.

No one received wages for the first six months. "We were fortunate each of us had

friends who were able to help us," said the deputy editor, Vladimir Gerskin, 42, who like Kuchmi spent more than 20 years at Sovetskii Sport.

Yelena Vaitsekhovskaya, the assistant editor and a former Olympic diving champion, recalled the first days. "We knew only how to write articles, but nothing about production, advertising or distribution." Still, the founders were able to publish 20,000 copies of a four-page paper five times a week. It was delivered from the trunk of Kuchmi's car to whatever newsstands would take it.

They immediately found an audience, and circulation increased rapidly. Kuchmi said he paid back the bank loan in three months.

ADVERTISING took longer to expand. As Soviet mores disappeared, ads for bookies and phone sex began to appear in Sport Ekspres. But eventually they gave way to lucrative displays for large Western and Russian companies selling everything from cigarettes and coffee to athletic shoes and computers.

Still, Vsevolod Kukushkin, the paper's business director, had to reorient a certain Russian literalness concerning advertising. "Not everyone understood what it meant to advertise in a paper like Sport Ekspres," he said. "Someone would say, 'We

sell computers, but you are not a computer newspaper.' Well, we are not a computer newspaper, but aren't people who buy computers also interested in soccer and hockey?"

It didn't hurt to be lucky.

"We'd published for three days when the coup began," Kuchmi said. "All newspapers were closed down, but I was so obsessed I forgot the danger. Our printing plant was surrounded by troops, but I begged a soldier to let me pass with our layouts. He could have shot me, but he waved me by."

After four years, Sport Ekspres has begun to generate solid profits, its editors say. Journalistically, however, it has yet to find its own voice. Many of its practices are overreactions to the perversities of Soviet journalism, which featured a lack of up-to-date information and a preference for opinion over news. Afraid of putting words in their subjects' mouths, the editors structure virtually every article — whether a game report or an analysis — as an interview.

Nonetheless, Sport Ekspres has clearly found an audience, though its editors realize that the paper's independence is a byproduct of its financial success.

"We understand we are a capitalist enterprise," Kukushkin said. "Our future is tied to the future of Russia's business sector."

Old Baseball Heroes Face Tax-Dodger Fines and Indictments

The Associated Press

Several retired baseball stars may be indicted or fined by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service for failing to report income received for signing autographs, the New York Daily News reported on Monday. It said the story was based on a confidential federal report.

Two former players, Duke Snider, who played for the Dodgers, and Willie McCovey, formerly of the San Francisco Giants, recently pleaded guilty to tax evasion on cash earned selling their autographs. The players were paid a total of \$243,100 during a three-day event at an Atlantic City, New Jersey, hotel in January 1989. Payments ranged from \$3,600 for Ernie Banks to \$57,000 for Mickey Mantle. Only two of the players, Willie Mays and Ted Williams, reported payments on their tax forms.

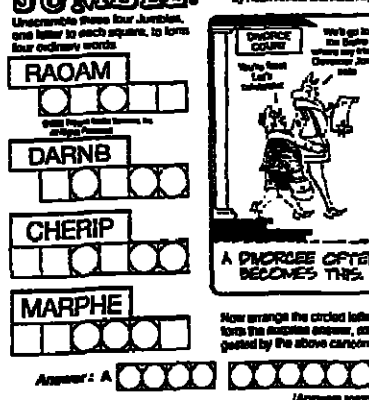
The promoters of the event pleaded guilty to tax evasion last year. Players and payments included: Frank Robinson, \$39,000; McCovey, \$22,000; Pete Rose and Mike Schmidt, both \$20,000; Mays, \$19,000; Reggie Jackson, \$15,000; Smider, \$10,000; Hank Aaron, \$8,500; Harmon Killebrew and Tony Perez, both \$4,500.

DENNIS THE MENACE



YOU MAY BE HARD TO GET ALONG WITH ME, BUT I COULDN'T GET ALONG WITHOUT YOU!

JUMBLE



Answer: A

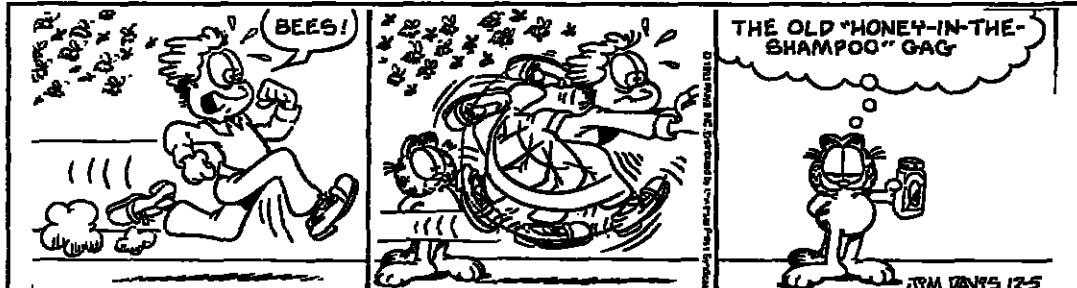
Today's Jumble is by Sherry Tagley Juggle Unclad. What the doctor prescribed on an emergency — A CASTING CALL.

To our readers in Budapest: Hand delivery of the JHT is now available on the day of publication. Call today at 161-3068.

PEANUTS



GARFIELD



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



